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Hilltop Staff

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Jobs for Nation's Poor

Jordon Challenges Carter and Congress

By Thaki Ismael
Hilltop Staffwriter

Citing the social and economic conditions most Black Americans are forced to live in, Vernon Jordon, President of The National Urban League (NUL) said, "Black America is on the brink of disaster."

Presenting the NUL's annual report Wednesday, The State of Black America 1979, Jordon appealed to President Carter and the new Congress to be "more responsive" to the needs of the nations poor and Black citizens.

"Hopefully from this report, documenting the crisis situation of Black America, this administration will take a more serious look at the problems and hopefully take extraordinary measures along with Congress to do something about them," Jordon declared.

Discussing the ramifications that

may occur if the needs are not met, Jordon, a graduate of Howard University's Law School said, "if the depossession and anger deepens and increases" he was not prepared to predict what might happen. However he indicated that all the ingredients to give impetus to "social unrest and riots were present."

"Black people have not recovered from the recession of two years ago and we're talking about another one. How that will impact—I'm not in a position to say," NUL's President stated.

Speaking at the National Press Building located on 14th Street, a few blocks away from areas which were hard-hit by the riots of the sixties, Jordon said he hopes widespread violence and unrest does not occur because Black people suffered most from them. But Jordon said events of this kind were not under the Urban Leagues or the NAACP's control.



Vernon E. Jordon, President of the National Urban League.

Jordon said the key to solving the problems of Black people was "jobs, jobs, jobs." Declaring that the private sector could not provide jobs, "Public services employment has to become a permanent feature in our society," he contended.

Referring to the report Jordon said, "This Administration and the 96th Congress has a responsibility not to ignore the facts, not to ignore Black unemployment has remained the same and in some instances increased."

The League's report noted that unemployment for Black Americans is an astounding 23.1 percent of 1 out of every four workers. It also noted that the income gap between Blacks and whites is widening, with the median income for Blacks being \$9,242 as compared to \$16,740 for whites.

Reserving some doubts about the interests of the 96th Congress, because of what some have termed a "new

See Jordon page 3

King's Birthday Commemorated Abernathy Remembers "Warrior"

By Lawrence G. Hawkins
Hilltop Staffwriter

"Believe in your worth and your dignity; know that you are somebody and don't take second seat to anyone," spoke the Reverend Dr. Ralph David Abernathy at Howard's Annual observance of the birth of slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King at Cramton.

Abernathy, former leader and co-founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, praised King calling him the "most gentle warrior" of the 20th century.

In recounting his association with King, Abernathy said that although many praise Dr. King, these attitudes are hypocritical.

Abernathy said, "You can't find a white person anywhere who wasn't against Richard Nixon. And if you listen to Black folks, every one of them was for Martin Luther King. If the folks who (say) they were for Martin were really behind, my buddy would be alive today."

Abernathy also spoke of the commitment King had to the full employment of Blacks and minorities.

"We don't have jobs. Do you know that the unemployment rate for Blacks is twice as high as it is for whites. Whenever I think about President Carter, a man who knows about suffering, I remember he has forgot his campaign promises."

"Whenever I think of President Carter, I think of what my grandmother used to say. She said if you got good religion, you ought to show some sign. The sign we want President Carter to show is to pass and call the Congress to



Photo by Robin Myers

Abernathy tells audience to go for the top.

pass a meaningful Humphrey-Hawkins bill."

Abernathy continued, by showing other instances where Carter had failed in his campaign promises. He said, "President Carter said he would not increase the defense budget and now he has proposed to increase it by three percent."

"He has cut back on social programs which benefit the Black and the poor. And he expects us to remain quiet, content, and satisfied. You can be as quiet as you want to but I'm going to make as much noise as I need to change it." Remember, it's the squeaky wheel that gets the oil.

In a private interview, Abernathy said that although Dr. King would not

See Abernathy page 6

Employees Protest Dismissals

By Addie D. Wilson
Hilltop Staffwriter

Three former medical school employees charged Physiology Department Chairman Leslie Costello of unjust dismissal in a closed hearing last Tuesday at Howard University hospital.

Combined, the three men, Herbert Johnson, Louis Wright and John Fuller served the University for 28 years before they were told that their jobs were being abolished last May.

Johnson, a medical lab technician worked in the medical school for 10 years; Fuller was a medical lab manager for 12 years and Wright was a senior electronic technician for six years. Wright was working under a grant from the National Institute of Health (NIH).

The grievance committee hearing was closed to outsiders because of "University policy," according to Deputy Director of Personnel Yvonne Walker.

The petitioners contend that their

jobs were abolished because of their involvement in an ad hoc committee, that was formed in 1976 to disclose abuses and the "lack of leadership" in the Physiology department.

Because the hearings are still going on, the parties involved were unable to discuss the details of the opening session.

However, undisclosed sources said that Costello was questioned at the hearings following an opening statement by the petitioners' lawyer who called the job eliminations a "Saturday night massacre" and contended that his clients were victimized and discriminated against.

Costello has been the target of complaints from staff members and students since his appointment as chairman in 1974.

Documents reveal abusive treatment by Costello to his staff, specifically his secretaries. Thelma Mason, a former secretary in the department was fired last year following a dis-

See Dismissal page 3

Weber Case to Decide Future of Black Employment

By Nesha Jenkins
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Supreme Court recently voted to review *Kaiser Aluminum and United Steelworkers v. Weber*, a case which has the potential to affect Black people in the job market the way Bakke affects the future of Black people's education.

In question is whether employees and unions may voluntarily agree to adopt affirmative action programs designed to promote job opportunities for minority employees. Thus, the case

poses a threat to race-conscious programs implemented without a government agency or court finding that the remedy corrects past discrimination by said employer and union.

The United States urged the Supreme Court to remand the case for reconsideration in light of the Bakke ruling. Solicitor General Wade McCree, Jr. warned that if the lower court's ruling stands, it "can be expected to chill voluntary affirmative action programs not only in the Fifth Circuit but throughout the country."

The court will review a divided Fifth Circuit Court's ruling in favor of Brian Weber, who, like Allan Bakke, claimed "reverse discrimination." The charges were brought against the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation and the United Steelworkers union.

Weber, a 32-year-old white male, works as a laboratory analyst at Kaiser's Gramercy, Louisiana plant. The white worker challenged selection of Black employees with less seniority for an apprenticeship training program created in 1974 by Kaiser and the United Steelworkers, the majority

union of company workers.

A 1974 collective bargaining agreement between Kaiser and the union set aside 50 percent of the company's apprenticeship training positions for Black workers. The company argues that this was done to achieve an objective of making the percentage of minority craftworkers equal or approximate to the percentage of minority people in the plant's surrounding community. Kaiser has set up similar programs in 14 of its other plants, as well.

Kaiser and the union claim that their training program was mandated by Executive Order 11246 and is justified since its objective is to diminish the effects of society's past discrimination.

However, the Fifth Circuit Court held that the 50 percent "quota" is "flatly and literally prohibited by Title VII," which makes it unlawful to limit access to on-the-job training on the

See Weber page 3

Fauntroy Praises King's Dream

By Brigitte Rouson
Hilltop Staffwriter

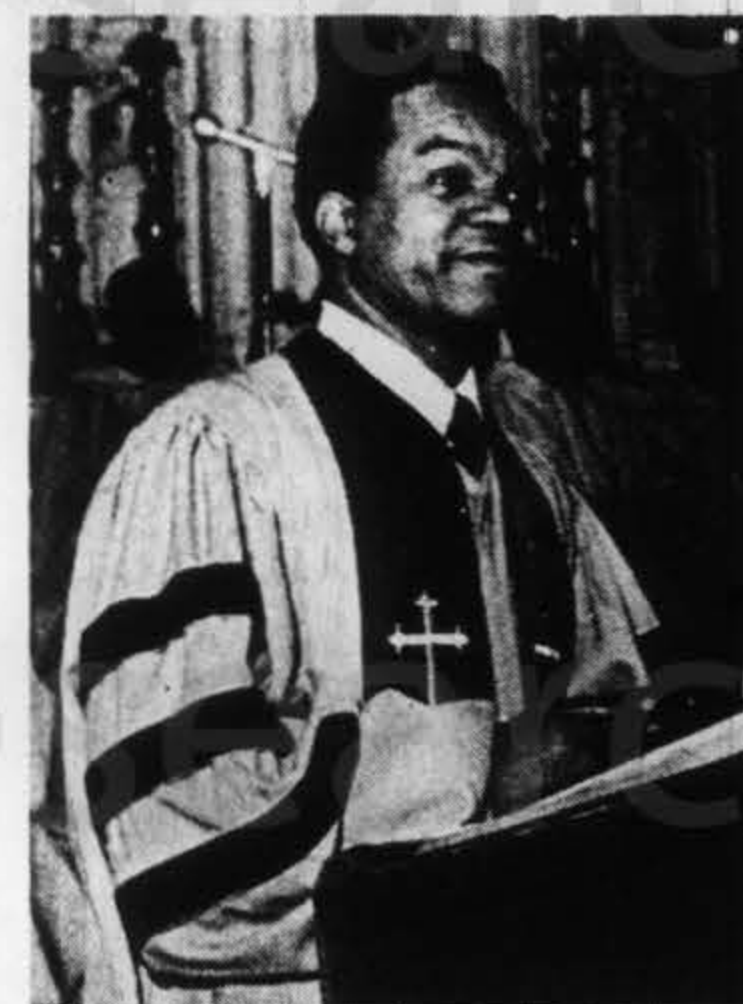


Photo by Alex (Alex) Jones

D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy pays tribute to Dr. King.

"The thing that made Dr. (Martin Luther) King really significant and worthy of our following today is that he did not rest until his impossible dreams became... reality," said D.C. Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy Monday night at Saints Paul and Augustine Catholic Church.

Fauntroy was the main speaker for an hour-and-a-half tribute to King on what would have been his fiftieth birthday. About 50 people listened to the tribute. Fauntroy, a member of the House of Representatives subcommittee charged with investigating King's death, said the leader may have been the victim of a conspiracy.

Fauntroy quoted familiar words that follow the legacy of "the dreamer"—and his assassins. "Behold, here comes the dreamer. Let us kill him. Let us say what is to become of his life."

But Fauntroy said there are more important things than remembering death. The question that should be raised now, he said, is "what can we do to fulfill his dream?"

The delegate praised King's role in the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and before that the Civil Rights Act of 1964. And he recalled the role of the great civil rights leader in organizing and leading protest marches of that era. When King inspired followers, "they walked and they walked" for dreams he voiced.

Fauntroy said the dreams have become "a living reality" evidenced by the relative absence of "For White Only" signs across the South, and the lifting of restrictions requiring Black people to sit in the back of public buses.

King was "dreaming yet another dream" said Fauntroy—"that somehow the [rich] and the poor among us would come together (to) redistribute the wealth in this country." But then he was struck by an assassin's fatal bullet.

Rev. Raymond B. Kemp, pastor of the church sponsoring the tribute, said, "We have to do a better job than we're doing now." The struggle goes on. I think that Martin... put flesh and blood on a spirituality. He redefined what a real minister of the gospel ought to be about.

"We're all involved," he added. "You've got to work harder. Because we're engaged in a ministry... We have to do something about hard drugs around the corner... We've gotta make the neighborhood a neighborhood."

Kemp, who participated in an earlier Monday ceremony, sponsored by the city at Martin Luther King library,

See Fauntroy page 6

Protests Yield Results

Lindsey Removed as Dean

By Gregory A. Patterson
Hilltop Staffwriter

Dr. Jerome Lindsey was removed from his position as dean of the School of Architecture and Planning by Howard University President, Dr. James Cheek, on Wednesday.

The removal of Dr. Lindsey culminated a period of protests and demonstrations by students in the School of Architecture and Planning in the final weeks of the 1978 fall semester.

Though Dr. Lindsey was relieved of all of his responsibilities connected with the deanship of the School of Architecture and Planning, he will remain with the school as a full professor with tenure. Dr. Lindsey has not taught at Howard since 1973.

The leadership of the School of Architecture is now in the hands of Associate Dean Dr. Walter Lewis, who will be in charge of administering the affairs of the school indefinitely.

Not only students had protested the continuation of Dr. Lindsey as dean, but opposition among faculty members was widespread as well as the school's executive committee which had previously asked for Lindsey's removal.

Architecture Student Association President Donald Morgan, who was the leader and spokesman for the students against Dr. Lindsey said, yesterday the student protest was effective. "In that we accomplished the removal of Jerome Lindsey as dean."

"But it is now clear to us," added Morgan, "That our struggle has just begun because the president of our

See Architecture page 6

Fire Destroys Student's Car



Photo by Alex (Alex) Jones

Firemen attempt to extinguish blaze that destroyed student's car.

By Thaki Ismael
Hilltop Staffwriter

A fire causing approximately \$1500 in damages interrupted traffic and distracted many students from their day's schedule Wednesday.

The fire, which occurred a few yards away from the Administration Building, flared in a students car during one of the most traffic jammed times on campus, 12 noon.

According to the student, Alamaris Rangura, his 1971 Volkswagen 411 began to spark and smoke while it was double parked and waiting for a space to park. Officials suspect that the car had an electrical short.

Bangura, a graduate student in the

Political Science Department, said he saw sparks and smoke and therefore cut off the car to investigate the problem. He then noticed the fire and promptly notified the Fire Department.

D.C. fire officials arrived shortly but had problems opening the engine hood to properly extinguish the fire. In addition to a locked engine hood, officials say the fire was difficult to put out because the engine contained magnesium.

At one point the fire pump on the truck ran out of water and had to be re-connected to another pump.

The car's engine is completely burnt out. The rear and side window, as well as most of the back of the body, were destroyed in the process of extinguishing the fire.

No one was hurt in the blaze.

THIS WEEK

Donny Hathaway

A Howard University alumnus and one of America's premier music artists, Donny Hathaway, died this week. See p. 11.

Bison Lose

Howard University's men's basketball team dropped two games last week as the Bisonettes added two games to their win column. Details pp. 14 & 15.

Rhodesia

Last week, Rhodesia Prime Minister, Ian Smith, acknowledged that his ruling white minority government cannot hold out much longer to the nationalist forces there. See p. 3.

Jobs

The HILLTOP will be carrying a jobs column this semester. The first article features summer jobs. More p. 6.

NEWS

Student Arrested for Parking Violations

By Audrey Shields
Hilltop Staffwriter

"Step in and close the door behind you," grunted the big, red, bored cop. And me, because I'm so sick, decide to trick him and not close it all the way (Just in case I have to go to the toilet in a hurry or a fire starts and they forget me or something.)

I carefully push it half way and let go. But as if the old cell door has played this amateur game before, it slides the rest of the way and slams. Loud Real loud. Now another slew of big hot buffalo tears drenched my already tear stained mug.

The vomit colored yellow walls are covered with surprisingly clean natured graffiti. Most of the scribbling simply

to myself, "where would he get that kind of money anyway."

I was arrested to spending the night here but I can't stop the tears. The bench I'm sitting on is made of metal. Not at all like the little cots the prisoners on TV have. Later I find out why.

I'm just in a holding cell. If I can't come up with the money real soon, they'll send me to the Women's Detention Center and there I'll be put in a cell with an assortment of other criminals.

My arresting officer, W.U. Brown, a cheerful sort, entertains me with stories of the homosexual women in the center who are known to molest newco mers with no interference from the lesbian guards.

me what amounted to: Sorry Buddy, I don't make rules, just enforce them.

By this time half the Hilltop staff were at the station and had begun willin' and dealin', making calls, trying to arrange my release.

It was at this point that my embarrassment seeped in. Everyone was being told that I was in the pokey and asked if they could help. I felt like a full fledge, hope to die harden criminal. I think being alone in the cell is what hurt the most. I couldn't explain the situation.

Because I was parked three hours in a two-hour zone and had been five minutes late moving my old car before the rush hour, I was subjected to the same treatment as someone caught beating the brains out of an old lady.

"I was subjected to the same treatment as someone caught beating the brains out of an old lady."

tells who loves who. I wonder how folks in here can think of love.

One claims, "Not all cops are bad." I think surely he doesn't include the cop who put him here. Someone has even spray-painted messages on the ceiling. Now I suspect all this is done by the police to cool-out and entertain prisoners.

My eyes drift to the puddle on the floor. I wonder if it's mine. I look for a leak. There is none. Ugh, it is.

The cops have forgotten about me and gone back to the front desk, out of my sight. They are talking about people and laughing. I smother my mounting rage and a sudden urge to scream for them to shut the heck up.

Alone with my desperate and rushing thoughts, I think, this is it. Two thousand miles from my mama and family and now they threw me in the slammer. On top of this, they've told me my bail is \$140 and all I've got on me is a lousy 37¢.

My Hilltop Honcho, who was in the car with me when I was arrested, hasn't returned yet and the time is passing awfully slowly. "What the Heck," I say

All this and my only crime was to be caught knee deep in D.C. District Court bureaucracy after being ill-informed by an uninformed or unconcerned district employee who is paid to answer their phones and serve the public.

In early November, I went down and arranged hearings on parking tickets I couldn't afford to pay. My court date was set for Dec. 6, the last day of classes — the day many of my professors set aside to brief classes on final exams.

Court slipped my mind but the following day I remembered and called for advice. I was told that the tickets wouldn't show on the computer for at least two or three weeks and I should check back after the holidays.

The morning of the night I was arrested, I asked an officer who was busy booting cars in front of Slowe hall to call in and check the status of my tickets. He called and I stood there and heard the dispatcher say myself that the tickets were "paid" or otherwise taken care of.

Officer Brown listen to my spill sympathetically but could only tell

Worse, I was given less consideration than someone whose caught snatching my purse or picking my pocket because often they are released on their promise to show in court. But no go if you've got tickets. This offense makes you a dirty, stinking liar and unless you come up with the cash, you go to jail.

They wouldn't even take my car as collateral and regardless of how old it is, it moves, so it must be at the very least worth \$140. "Too much paper work," they said. "Forget my freedom, they don't want to be bothered with the paper work."

Anyway, as my good karma would have it, Howard University people came through for me in the end. Dr. Carl Anderson, Vice President for Student Affairs, without ever having met me, put up half the money. The rest was scraped together by the supportive and concerned brothers and sisters of the Hilltop family.

By George! They were really on the case! And I am thankful for the goodness of Black people.

Rebel Leader Declares Statehood; Condemns Soviet-Cuban Control

By David Harvey
Hilltop Staffwriter

Francisco Xavier Lubota made a declaration for the people of Cabinda on Tuesday in the Capital Room of the National Press Building. Lubota is the Secretary-General of the only Liberation Movement in Cabinda which is fighting for its independence from the oppressive Soviet and Cuban occupation.

Lubota pointed out that there are certain realities about the Cabindan dilemma which must be expressed. They are:

- that Angola is occupying Cabinda illegally and against the wishes of the Cabindan people.
- that Angola is under virtual Soviet control and the royalties of \$1,000,000 a day received from Gulf Oil Corp. are surely being used to support 25,000 Cuban troops, not to mention of Angola. American money is aiding the Soviets and Cubans in their subversion and takeover of Africa.
- the Cubans have reportedly killed thousands of innocent civilians and are helping the MPLA troops to carry out a systematic genocide of the Cabindan people in their hopes of securing Cabinda permanently for Angola.

Mr. Lubota, as president of FLEC, expressed their goals and aspirations as follows:

- that the United Nations pass a resolution by the Security Council and General Assembly to demand the removal of all Angolan troops and



Cabinda, Angola's Troubled Region

other foreign troops from Cabinda and that Angola recognize Cabinda's independence and sovereignty.

- That the United States recognize the nation of Cabinda and the rights of the Cabindan people for self-determination and independence.
- The true representatives of the Cabindan people are ready to establish full diplomatic relations with the United States.
- The representatives of Cabinda are ready to meet with representatives of Gulf Oil Corporation and to discuss the overall situation in Cabinda.

There is a desperate need for humanitarian aid, such as food, clothing, and medicine as well as

financial assistance and other material aid to relieve the suffering of the Cabindan people and Cabindan refugees in other countries.

Cabinda is a small African nation located on the Mid-Atlantic coast near the mouth of the Zaire River, where the People's Republic of Congo, Zaire and Angola meet. Although Cabinda is separated from Angola by a strip of Zairean territory (and the Zaire River) ranging from 27 miles in width at the coast to more than 100 miles inland, it is currently being controlled by the Soviets through Angola.

Cabinda and Angola share no common border, although Cabinda was secured by Portugal as a protectorate in 1895, and the Portuguese constitution of 1971 still refers to them as separate territories.

The Cabindan people fought for their independence from Portugal as early as 1952. During negotiations with Portugal in early 1975, the three Angolan liberation movements that had fought for independence—the pro-Western FNLA and UNITA and the leftist MPLA—pressed Portugal into incorporating Cabinda into Angola upon independence.

The Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (FLEC), which had fought against Portugal since 1973 for Cabinda's independence, was not consulted during the talks. When Angola became independent in November 1975, the MPLA movement, which took power in Angola with massive Soviet and Cuban aid, sent its troops along with Cubans into Cabinda.

"Gourmet Foods" Serves Gourmet Food

By Dwayne Conyers
Hilltop Staffwriter

Tuesday evening, Howard students saw a sight unparalleled in the history of the cafeteria service. The cafeteria served a special meal in the Quad-rangle and Meridian Hill cafeterias, and had french maitre'd service for four selected young women.

Questions began circulating throughout the dinner line as the students gazed at the peculiar menu for the evening. "Why were there not the usual Chili dogs and burgers? Instead, food fit for a banquet was served, including Chicago Ribs, Seafood Gumbo, Duck a la Orange, Veal Birds and Crown Roast Pork.

The menu also included season roe, dutch potatoes, green beans, corn on the cob, broccoli, and asparagus. Besides the special menu, there was also another special treat. Four young women were separately chosen from the dinner line to have their duck flamed in a special flambeau sauce

that burns at 2000 degrees.

Besides the special sauce and trimmings, the women were given royal treatment. Everything was done for them including putting ice into their glasses and folding their blue cloth napkins into the shape of a crown.

C. Pepper Cook, consultant for the Atlanta Division of our Gourmet Services Co., was flown in from Atlanta, Georgia to conduct this special occasion and to serve as maitre'd and french chef.

John Goodwin, director of services at the Howard cafeteria said that this occasion was a demonstration of the capacity of Gourmet Services. This service is open to students and faculty and comes at an extra cost.

"The cost goes towards the service though, not for the food. Anyone who desires this service can make arrangements with the cafeteria for any day during usual operating hours."

"To order this service, Gourmet Services needs 40-72 hours for less elab-

orate functions and 5-7 days advance notice for more elaborate functions. Gourmet Services regularly does something to break the monotony for students. There are soul food days every Thursday, and monthly special meals for such occasions such as Valentine's Day in February and Easter in April.

The first person to receive this special service was sophomore Valerie Thompson in Broadcast Management. She said she was amazed at the service and felt that it was nice after a hectic day in class.

She went on to say, "I don't know the exact price, but if I need a pick-me-up, I'd pay for this service."

The second girl to have her duck flamed was Kim Pendleton, a junior psychology major. Pepper said he noticed her in line because "she looked like his niece."

Black Voting Strength Threatened; Miss. Submits Redistricting Plan

By Johnson Y. Lancaster
Hilltop Staffwriter

Final arguments on the constitutionality of the Mississippi state legislature's current attempt to "systematically fragment the voting strength of Black people," as the Justice department claims, were presented Tuesday at the Federal District Courthouse here.

Mississippi is suing the justice department to overturn Attorney General Griffin Bell's rejection of the

"The question before the court is: Does the state's plan provide for equal participation of Black people . . . in Mississippi."

state's reapportionment plan. Reapportionment is the process a state goes through to determine national congressional representation based on the state's population.

The events in courtroom 12 earlier this week brought the controversial case closer to its ultimate conclusion — a decision for or against Mississippi's reapportionment plan.

The Justice Department's position as voiced by attorney Jeremy Schwarz at Tuesday's open hearing attacks Mississippi's plan as subtle and sophisticated discrimination and charges that the Mississippi legislature is not meeting its responsibility to draw up a legal redistricting plan.

The question before the court (and the state's primary argument) is: Does the reapportionment plan provide for fair and equal electoral participation of Black people and other minorities in Mississippi?

Mississippi, represented by lawyers Jerris Leonard, Frank Dunham, and William Allain, says yes.

Of a total of 494,000 Black people in Mississippi, 37% are eligible to vote. Massive voting registration drives and coordinated exercise of the right to vote among the Black people has succeeded in placing four Black representatives (out of 170) in the state

legislature. Almost four percent of Mississippi's 410 county supervisors are Black.

According to attorney Leonard, the number of districts in Mississippi amounts to 174, including 122 seats in the house and 52 in the state senate.

Mississippi submitted its plan after being ordered along with the Justice Department to submit reorganization plans by the Federal District Court. The court order was a culmination of a case titled *Conner v. Finch*. The case was a class action suit naming the present governor of Mississippi, Finch, as defendant since he represented the entire state.

Under the Justice Department's plan, Adams County, one of the areas in question) for example, would have a Black majority of 71% instead of Mississippi's proposed 66% Leonard said. "The state of Mississippi's plan is as good as or better than any other plan."

To support the state's argument, the three attorneys used the example of five districts in Mississippi with a majority Black population—Warren, Adams, Marshall, Hinds, and Les Flore. Each county is set up under the state's plan to be more than 60% Black in population.

The state asserted in at least five cases Mississippi's plan granted more than fair and equal participation of minorities in the electoral franchise.

Attorney General Griffin Bell rejected the rearrangement. Bell said it diluted Black voting strength by minimizing the total Black population in those areas. He also stated that the plan had a "racial effect." Any change effecting a state's electorate must be approved by the attorney general (October 13, 1978 Hilltop).

By law, a district qualifies for one representative for every 18,000 persons. Black voters in predominantly Black counties like Hattiesburg, Mississippi, could elect the officials of their choice with an equal representation strategy. However, under the legislature's proposal those counties would, in effect, be swallowed up by counties with a predominantly white population according to Justice Department spokesman Jeremy Schwarz. Black representation would become almost nonexistent.

Leonard also called the case a maneuver to "benefit five specific individuals in Mississippi by con-

figuring the districts in a certain way."

He cited a state representative named Scobie (first name not available at press time) who lives in a predominantly white district a few blocks away from the Adams County district line in question. Scobie wanted the boundaries redrawn to include his predominantly Black neighborhood in the predominantly Black Adams County.

The Justice Department case also argues that hearings held in Mississippi on the number of electoral districts did not offer ample opportunity to discuss the state's plan to reorganize them on a precinct basis. Leonard disagreed saying that the hearings lasted for one full week. "The Justice Department's argument is a phony argument—a fake one," he said.

He also stated that a member of the committee that drew up the plan took recommendations on which areas should be combined.

Leonard declared that Representative Scobie had the opportunity to suggest that his neighborhood be included in the reorganization of the districts in question in Adams County. Leonard said that most of the recommendations made to the committee were complied with.

When responding to claims that the

Leonard replied, "The Justice Department has a right to take the position it holds. The state of Mississippi holds that it is the wrong position."

state of Mississippi resents Justice Department intervention, Leonard replied, "The Justice Department has a right to take the position it holds. The state of Mississippi holds that it is the wrong position."

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SCHEDULE OF FREE MINI-LESSONS

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	DATE	TIME	LOCATION
SUNDAY January 21	3 pm & 8 pm	HOLIDAY INN-SPRINGFIELD Keene Mill Road at Interstate 95	TUESDAY January 23	5:30 pm & 8 pm	CAPITAL HILTON HOTEL 16th & K Streets, N.W.	THURSDAY January 25	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HAMPSHIRE MOTOR INN 7411 New Hampshire Avenue Langley Park
SUNDAY January 21	3 pm & 8 pm	HOWARD JOHNSON S-ALEXANDRIA U.S. Route 1 South at Beltway	TUESDAY January 23	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-BETHESDA 8400 Wisconsin Avenue	THURSDAY January 25	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-LANHAM Beltway Exit 30E & Route 450
SUNDAY January 21	3 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-TYSON'S CORNER Beltway at Route 7	TUESDAY January 23	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-QUANTICO 1-95 at Route 619	FRIDAY January 26	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-ALEXANDRIA Seminary Road at Shirley Hwy
SUNDAY January 21	3 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-LANHAM Beltway Exit 30E & Route 450	WEDNESDAY January 24	3 pm & 8 pm	NEWMAN STUDENT CENTER University of Maryland	FRIDAY January 26	5:30 pm & 8 pm	CAPITAL HILTON HOTEL 16th & K Streets, N.W.
MONDAY January 22	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HOLIDAY INN-CATHOLIC UNIV. Michigan Ave. & Monroe, N.E.	WEDNESDAY January 24	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HOLIDAY INN-SPRINGFIELD Keene Mill Road at Interstate 95	FRIDAY January 26	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-BETHESDA 8400 Wisconsin Avenue
MONDAY January 22	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-QUANTICO 1-95 at Route 619	WEDNESDAY January 24	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HOWARD JOHNSON S-WHEATON University & Viers Mill	SATURDAY January 27	10 am & 2 pm	HOLIDAY INN-SPRINGFIELD Keene Mill Road at Interstate 95
MONDAY January 22	5:30 pm & 8 pm	MARRIOTT KEY BRIDGE HOTEL Rosslyn-Arlington	WEDNESDAY January 24	5:30 pm & 8 pm	MARRIOTT KEY BRIDGE HOTEL Rosslyn-Arlington	SATURDAY January 27	10 am & 2 pm	HOWARD JOHNSON S-WHEATON University & Viers Mill
MONDAY January 22	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-ALEXANDRIA Seminary Road at Shirley Highway	THURSDAY January 25	3 pm & 8 pm	NEWMAN STUDENT CENTER University of Maryland	SATURDAY January 27	10 am & 2 pm	RAMADA INN-ALEXANDRIA Seminary Road at Shirley Hwy
TUESDAY January 23	3 pm & 8 pm	NEWMAN STUDENT CENTER University of Maryland	THURSDAY January 25	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-TYSON'S CORNER Beltway at Route 7	SUNDAY January 28	5:30 pm & 8 pm	CROSS KEYS INN Columbia

EVELYN WOOD READING DYNAMICS
PHONE: 347-4567

Hope of Defeating "Terrorism is Moonshine", Says Prime Minister Smith

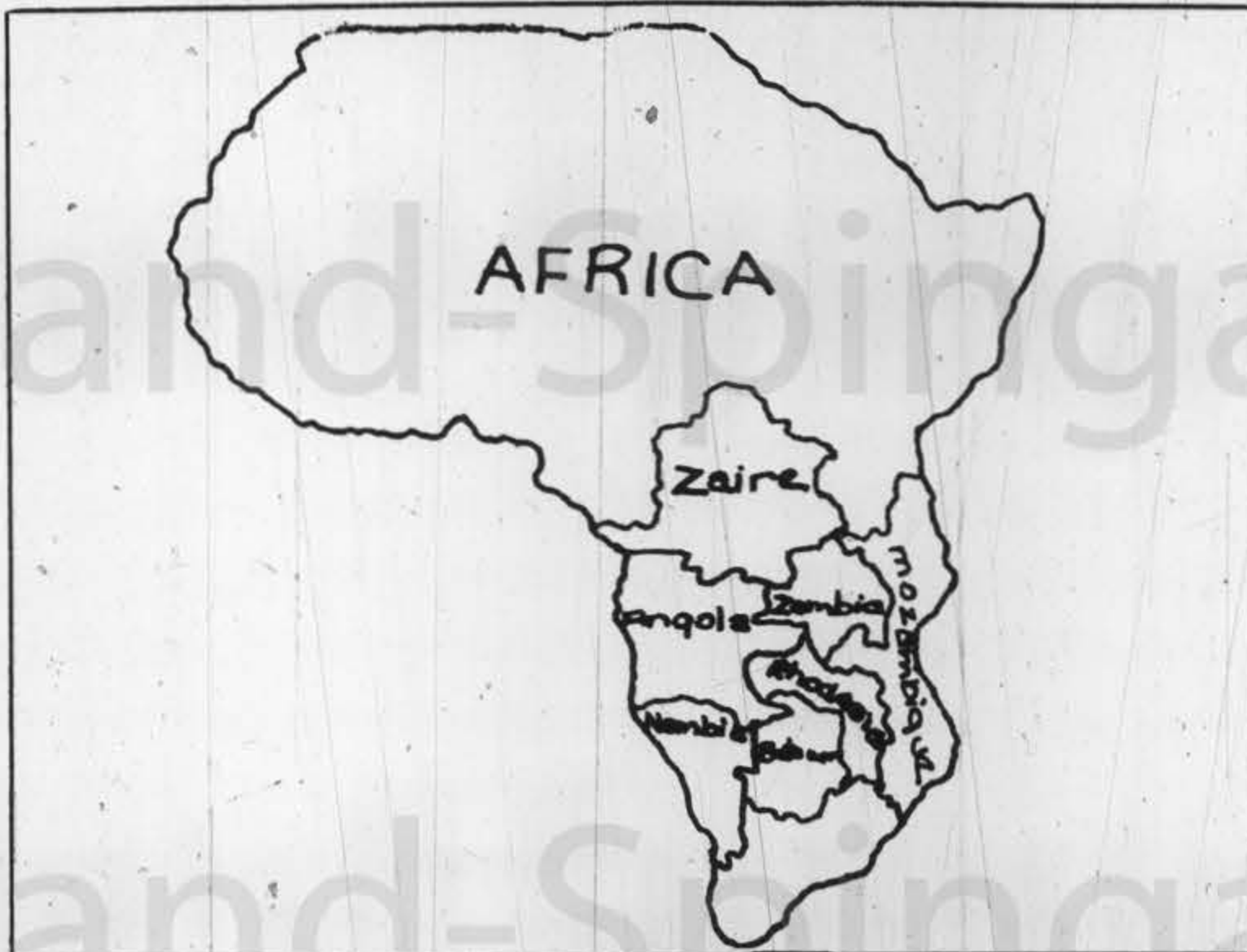
By Sunni M. Khalid
Hilltop Staffwriter

The bold prediction by Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo of an imminent total victory of nationalist guerrillas over the military forces of white-ruled Rhodesia seemingly rang with truth last week as Ian Smith publicly stated that the minority regime had no hope of winning its war against the forces of the Patriotic Front.

Rhodesia's Prime Minister Smith, whose "internal settlement" with three moderate African leaders has failed to gain international approval, made the blunt announcement at a public meeting in Umtali, only miles away from the guerrilla infiltrated Mozambique border. Smith's announcement confirmed reports by guerrilla spokespersons of an imminent collapse of the rebel regime.

Rhodesia's economy, which has been deteriorating markedly with the mass exodus of whites from the nation and guerrilla attacks which have started to reach the capital of Salisbury, is being seriously taxed by the war. Nationalist guerrillas have reportedly been conceding control of an estimated 80 percent of the national territory, according to sources who have recently visited the country.

"To think that we can mount an operation and defeat terrorism is moonshine," Smith told an audience of about 500 whites. He was however, the target of repeated shouts of "Traitor" by the audience, some of who have vowed to fight to the very end.



Land-locked Zimbabwe--Independence In Sight

Apparently the major military thrusts conducted by Rhodesia's military forces into neighboring Zambia and Mozambique late last year failed to halt the steady advance of the guerrilla forces of the Patriotic Front or the haunting prediction of ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) President Joshua Nkomo of an outright nationalist victory within the first four months of this year.

Although Smith stated that there was no threat of an immediate collapse of his "multi-racial" regime, recent guerrilla strikes within Salisbury have caused his statements to be re-

evaluated. Recently, guerrilla forces bombed the Rhodesian capital's main fuel depot, destroying barrels of precious petroleum which are crucial to the survival of the regime.

In late December, heavy fighting between guerrilla's and government troops, as well as well-timed guerrilla raids, caused a partial evacuation of Bulawayo, Rhodesia's second largest city, and a dawn-to-dusk curfew in Salisbury itself. Government corruption of Africa has met with more protest and dismal results in another desperate measure to shore up the hopeless military situation.

Already guerrilla gains have resulted in a postponement of national elections and the planned transfer of power from Ian Smith to his three African colleagues who comprise the other part of the multi-racial council. Guerrilla successes appear to have also eroded whatever popular support the three African principles enjoyed, because they have yet to deliver either a promised cease-fire or an end to the war.

All efforts of reaching a diplomatic settlement to the situation have appeared to have evaporated as the Patriotic Front seems ready to secure a military victory. Nigerian Minister to External Affairs Joseph Garba said recently that the chances for the adoption of the Anglo-American peace plan are now dead.

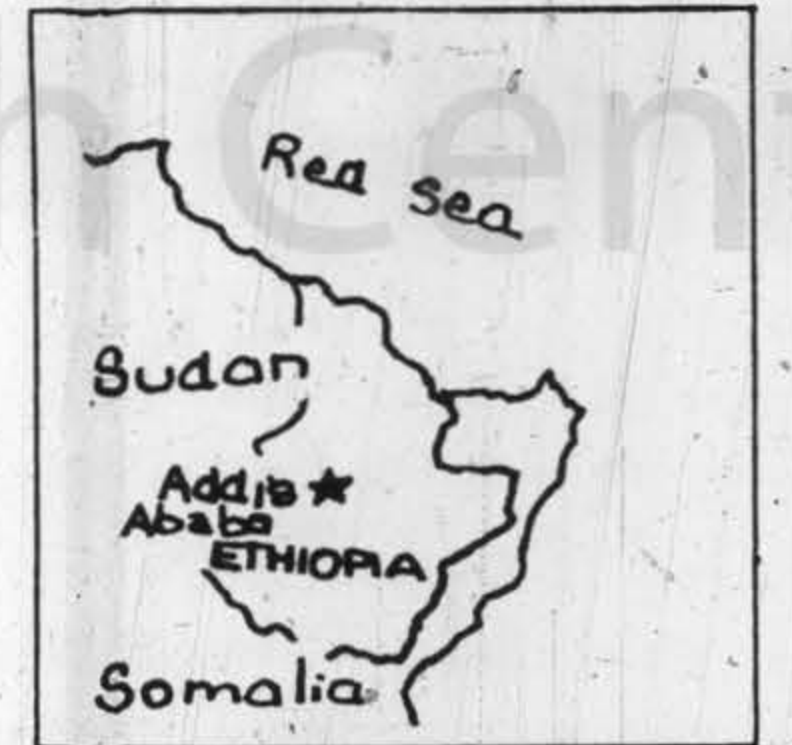
The prospect of a civil war, however, looms over the horizon in Zimbabwe as there are reported major ideological differences between the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. The three African principles who signed themselves in to the "multi-racial" agreement, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Chief Chirau and Ndabaningi Sithole, are reported to have started small para-military forces of their own.

The eventual fate of Zimbabwe now seems to be in the hands of Nkomo and Mugabe, as the West seems to be satisfied to wait out the final months of the Smith regime, and the white settler population with Smith and his African "braintrust" unable to control the situation.

NEWS OAU Forges Ahead Despite Problems

By Simon Zagore
Hilltop Staffwriter

Organization of African Unity (OAU) is the biggest continental organization existing in Africa today despite some basic problems.



Addis Ababa, Site Of O.A.U.

For instance, the last OAU meeting held in Khartoum, Sudan, almost failed because of the Kerekou-Bongo quarrel. President Kerekou of Benin (formerly known as Dahomey) accused President Bongo of Gabon of having organized the January 1977 invasion of Benin. Bongo and his followers disagreed and retaliated immediately according to report. He was then the chairman of the OAU. Bongo decided to fly back home through France. Once arrived in Gabon, orders were given to expel most Beninois from Gabon.

According to reports, the Beninois' shops and properties were destroyed as a Marketplace was burned down in Libreville, capital of Gabon. 10,000 Beninois left the Country, excluding those Bongo had granted political Asylum.

News Analysis

It was founded in 1963 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and enjoys a U.S. budget of \$9 million according to the 1977 financial report of African Affairs Records. Forty-nine African countries are members of the OAU.

Despite all the colonial and cultural differences existing among African countries, the creation of the OAU is regarded as a great achievement itself, by many people.

The OAU's objectives are many. It promotes unity and solidarity among African states. It coordinates and intensifies their efforts to improve living standards in Africa. It defends their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.

Finally, OAU pledges to eradicate all form of colonialism from Africa, and promotes international cooperation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the universal declaration of human rights.

Budget-wise, the member states contribute in accordance with their United Nations' assessment. No member shall be assessed for an amount exceeding 20 percent of the yearly regular budget of the organization according to African Affairs Records.

But there have been rumors that some poor African countries do pay their dues with difficulties. Which is not a good signal for a smooth existence of the organization knowing its importance. There are also some

territorial and many other sub-departments.

The permanent headquarters of the organization is rooted in Addis Ababa where it carries out functions assigned to it in the Charter of the OAU and by other agreements and treaties made between states.

The Secretary General of the OAU is elected for a four-year term by the States.

There are also Arbitration commission, Specialized commissions, Liberation committee, General Secretariat, Assembly of Heads of State. He is the permanent spokesman of the organization.

Soon after the creation of the OAU, its first test was to solve the Algerian-Moroccan border conflict which aroused two larger questions. One is whether Africa can keep out of the East-West conflict and solve its problems without foreign interference. The other is whether the borders drawn by the former colonial powers shall constitute the permanent frontiers of African states. Even up to today these questions remain untreatable.

As one African diplomat said, "We will never see even in fifty years, Africa united." Perhaps he was truthful in light of all the misery Africa is suffering from.

However, African leaders have more emphasized on differences that keep them apart rather than those that could bind them altogether. There is a general belief that if each African country does devote its time and energy in developing explosively and intelligently its region and establishing spiritual standards among its people, there can be great hope geared to debate an eventual unification proposal of Africa.

But we must be realistic, this is not going to be an overnight duty. Each African country is so fragmented within itself because of the variety of tribes that many political observers

Shah Poses Problem For His Supporters, Allies

By Raymond Boima
Hilltop Staffwriter

Most western countries, especially the U.S., are wondering whether situations in Iran are going to improve soon. If it does not, people here could be heading for another energy crisis and gas rationing similar to that of the

winter of 1973-1974.

Oil workers in Iran demand that Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi leave the country, otherwise they threaten to stay on strike. "We will export oil when they export the Shah," said a spokesman.

Prestrike oil revenues were approximately \$20 billion a year. While the

strike continues, the country is losing \$70 million a day. This is a terrible blow to the Iranian economy. Oil revenues, according to experts, are the backbone of their economy.

The demonstrations by Iranian students in this country have brought about different reactions. Many Ameri-

cans think they have gone too far at times and should be deported accordingly. In San Francisco, during a march on one of the main streets a woman was asked what she thought of the demonstrations; "They should go back

News Analysis

to their own country and cause the violence...they stand on American soil and should Yankee Go Home," she said. Yet another bystander said that America was a free country and the students should show their displeasure.

About two weeks ago, students stormed the hideout of the Shah's sister in Beverly Hills and destroyed properties. The press was blamed for the mishap because the hideout was mentioned in news broadcasts all over

See Iran, page 6

Dismissal

Cont'd from page 1

agreement with Costello over her working hours. (Hilltop, March 24, 1978)

It was reported that during the argument, he became angry and attempted to grab Mason. Mason moved back and her blouse was ripped. She was fired while Costello received no reprimand.

Two hearings were convened for Mason but Deputy Director Walker said that she was not at liberty to give out any information on the outcome.

She said that the grievance hearings consist of an advisory panel which report to the vice-president in charge. In this case, it is Dr. Carlton Alex, vice-president for Health Affairs.

In an incident last February, Costello was accused of cruising and abusing another secretary on two occasions in front of the faculty and staff. It has also been documented that friction between Costello's staff had mounted to the point that a secretary had carried a knife around the office.

Following the Mason incident, Johnson, Fuller and Wright were fired within weeks of each other. Proceedings to abolish their jobs started last March 14 and they were notified in April that such actions were taking place.

A secretary from Costello's office said that he would not comment on the hearings following attempts to contact him.

Hearings will resume on Monday at 10 a.m. in the special functions room at the University hospital.

Jordan

Cont'd from page 1

"negativism" and rightward drift the country is experiencing, Jordan said, "this administration and the Congress has the responsibility to stand up against this 'rightward drift' and to right all of its people."

Jordan also expressed disappointment in the Republican leadership of the Congress for opening the new session spending time on expelling Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich) "when it ought to be talking about the inclusion of Black people in the mainstream of American life and workforce. I think it is dumb for the minority party which says it is interested in seeking the Black vote."

"However, African leaders have emphasized more on differences that keep them apart rather than those that could bind them together. There is a general belief that if each African country does devote its time and energy in developing its region and establishing spiritual standards among its people, there can be great hope..."

political difference, that reflect many of the OAU meetings and resolutions are not easily reached.

OAU has a well administratively organized body. The organization is composed of the Assembly of Head of States and Government that meets annually to coordinate policies of all the states. The Council of Ministers consists of foreign and other ministers and meets twice a year to gather and discuss various issues and prepare

meeting of the Assembly of Heads of entertain fear for a premature unified Africa.

Perhaps time and individual progress will determine the future of Africa, and the OAU will remain in that perspective not only a manipulatable and marginal element for peace but a key instrument for the total liberation of all African countries and the dignity of mankind on the entire continent of Africa.

To be continued

Weber

Cont'd from page 1

basis of race." It is interesting here to add that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has, until now, been considered one of the "gains" of the Black movement of the 60's.

The lower court further held that the use of racial criteria should be "strictly scrutinized" and given legal sanction only in cases where it can be proven that there is a "compelling need" for remedial action.

Judge Gee wrote, quotas or preferential treatment of minorities merely to attain racial balance of the workforce are unlawful. He added that such means should be used only as a remedy for some prior discriminatory

act, and even then should only be used to place the victims in their rightful place.

Title VII outlaws preferences for any group, minority or majority, if based on race or other impermissible classifications, but it does not outlaw preferences favoring victims of discriminations," the court said.

Kaiser and the union predict that its nationwide training program could produce major alteration in the status of Black workers by creating a "new generation of many thousands of fully trained Black craftsmen." They argue that restricting their program to a criteria of strict seniority would prove ineffective in achieving this end.

ATTENTION FACULTY—STAFF —STUDENTS—

The Office of Student Recruitment
Will hold its Annual Recruitment
Workshop January 23-25th
in Room 116 Douglas Hall

Persons interested in participating in the
Spring 1979 Recruitment effort are invited
to attend as follows:

Faculty and Staff Only

January 23, 1979, 4:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m.

Students Only *

January 24-25, 1979, 4:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.

For additional information and to make
reservations please contact Mrs. Alexander or
Miss Fuller at 636-6005

★ Students must attend both days

EDITORIALS

President Befriends Shah

"Human Rights" a Farce

After Jimmy Carter was inaugurated President of the United States nearly two years ago, the term "human rights" gained new currency both in national and international foreign policy terminology. This jargon was said to represent the principle which would define U.S. foreign policy.

Ideally, those states found guilty of violating basic rights and freedoms to segments of their populations would suffer the withdrawal of U.S. aid, or other sanctions.

On the surface, the adoption of such a policy purported to guarantee the nation's resolute pursuit of a new path. But the chief executive of this country's administration has been blatantly inconsistent in his so-called campaign for rights, and as a result has invited frequent well-deserved international criticism.

A good example is Iran. Through its petrodollars, the state of Iran headed by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi acquired massive quantities of various U.S. weapons to continue its oppressive rule. In that country, we saw no "human rights" as known by Americans, Iranians, or the United Nations, for that matter.

When the people of Iran sought the most basic freedoms, even these were denied. Among those rights is the right to choose their own leaders. Denied this basic right, they took to the streets. Protests and efforts to contain them resulted in hundreds of deaths, and millions of dollars in damage to property, including U.S. property.

City Crime Divisive

Black Unity Needed

Will we ever learn to act as a unit of Black people instead of bits and pieces of a people? Although Black people have made significant gains throughout the last decade, we as a race of people have not yet accomplished many basic and fundamental tasks necessary for people to survive. We have not yet begun to love ourselves and respect each other on a level that would make society stop, look, and listen to the many Black voices that are drowned out by more cohesive forces.

The question of unity among Black people comes to mind after hearing an area resident say "You couldn't pay me to move in this area. Whites are the only ones bold enough to move into the area. My home would get robbed before a white home is robbed."

The area resident may well have been right. For some strange reason, Black folks do not hesitate to abuse each other, but when it comes to someone else we have to think twice. Perhaps we take ourselves for granted by respecting and loving others more than ourselves. The problem will never be solved unless we love ourselves first and replace our negative self-image with a positive self-image.

Many wonder why we are allowing

The obvious right of Iranians to elect or select leaders was apparently not recognized by "free world" countries like this one or by "human rights" advocates like Jimmy Carter.

Despite demonstrations by Iranian students before the White House, President Carter insisted on receiving a known enemy of human rights, the Shah. With tears in his eyes—caused by tear gas used to disperse demonstrators—the President ignored the will of the Iranian people to pay courtesies to this guest. When the streets of Iranian cities and towns erupted into battlegrounds, the U.S. did not sway from its support of the Shah.

The federal government's most recent action was to threaten Iranian student demonstrators with deportation. Also, the U.S. government indicated support for a hand-picked civilian head of government who has been opposed by many in demonstrations.

Even when confronted with reports that the army, the traditional bulwark of the Shah's regime, appears to sympathize with demonstrators, the U.S. did not withdraw its backing. In fact, the Shah is said to be visiting the U.S. for an indefinite time.

Since the administration has eagerly helped to thwart the aims and aspirations of the Iranians, it will be proper if it makes amends. This could not only save the U.S. twisted face, but it might also help establish rapport between the U.S. and the inevitable winners in the struggle—the people of Iran.

predominantly Black-populated areas of the inner city to be infiltrated with white populations. Media sources are overflowing with coverage of how some of the city's roughest "ghetto" areas have become exclusive — only available to the fortunate.

We have witnessed and will continue to witness a transition as long as we abuse each other. There are more Black people killing and robbing each other than ever before. Suicide and murder are the top killers of Black men.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if we practiced some of what we preach, such as "Love Thy Neighbor" and "Do unto others as you would have them do unto You."

It's disheartening to know that whites are safer against killings and robberies than Black people in a predominantly Black city. For this reason, whites can boldly move into renovated "ghettos" without the fear of being robbed or killed. On the other hand, Black people shun the core of the city for fear of being robbed or killed.

Think what it would be like if all Black folks united for the betterment of the race. Unity is the only true weapon.



Letters

Libraries Admit, Work to Correct Problems

Dear Editor:

The article by Audrey Shields, "Save Our Libraries," which appeared in the January 12 issue of the Hilltop was interesting, provocative, and most welcome. It is quite true that a major factor in our deficiencies in the University Libraries—and especially in Founders—the general library—is the theft and mutilation of materials.

Theft and mutilation, twin problems in all libraries, are problems with which we are particularly plagued. Further, Howard University users seem to stack up a bad record in comparison to others with regard to lost books among Consortium users.

Please know, however, that we, in

the Libraries, are doing something about the situation. We are also open to suggestions. Among our current efforts toward reducing theft and mutilation are continuing approaches to tightening security at the front door in Founders. Current projections call for re-design, changed staffing arrangements, and new inspection procedures there. We are also bridging gaps in our holdings.

In addition to the rapid replacement of bound journals with micro facsimiles, we are replacing all lost and mutilated materials that we have identified. During the past two years, more than \$300,000 have been spent for the replacement of lost or

mutilated periodicals.

During observances of National Library Week last year, one student panelist suggested we close our stacks, a step which is known to reduce theft. While we do not consider this a viable move, we believe the extra security measures involved in the proposed changes at the front door inspection point in Founders, and increased awareness of this problem will help.

Your publicity and our recent interview of 500 consortium users serve to increase awareness and will, therefore, contribute to the ultimate solution of the problems.

Binford H. Conley
Director of University Libraries

CBS TV's "Kaz" Helps Prisoner Image

Dear Editor:

With the acknowledgment and encouragement of a comrade and mutual friend, Ralph Jackson, I have taken the liberty of writing in the hope of having the enclosure given editorial exposure, as the same duly deserves attention and media encouragement, as do so many other issues! Please feel free to make whatever editor's note you wish.

Thanking you in advance.

P.S. The Hilltop is a very together publication, as are the residents of the University!

TO: CBS Broadcasting Network
FROM: Rodney Patterson No. 39427
SUBJECT: "Kaz", Starring Ron Leibman

The quality of television as we know

it can be revolutionizing in its approach upon the unsuspecting and the often illusory media.

The word "quality" is not necessarily synonymous with the words "intellectual" or "educational" or "serious" or "socially significant". In my vocabulary, quality has to do with how well crafted a show is on its own terms.

In this regard, I want to extend my gratitude and encouragement to the writers, producers and with special inference, to the sponsors for the piloting and the hopeful series (if only Neilsen would support) of the CBS presentation, "Kaz" on 9 p.m. Sunday's, starring Ron Leibman, in which Leibman portrays an ex-con having made an in-road into the main stream of society as an attorney-at-law.

The format interchanges with Leibman serving in his professional

capacity with instances of compassion, serenity and high spirited motivation.

As a convict and paralegal of sorts I am thrilled to no end that individuals immediately responsible were innovative and creatively daring enough to have an ex-con media respectability in the eyes of "Kaz", which if given Neilsen's approval, might possibly serve to influence and hopefully motivate an otherwise criminally inclined youngster with an alternative to his anti-social behavior.

Again to the writers, producers and sponsors I salute you for the success and continued success of Kaz.

A viewer,
Rodney Patterson 39427
Federal Penitentiary
P.O. Box 1000
Lewisburg, Pa. 17837

Inmate Lonely, Seeks Letters

Dear Editor,

When you read this letter I do hope it will find you in the very best of health. My name is Henry Gilmer and right now I need some outside help.

You see loneliness is a part of me, and I would like to know if you could in any way print a small ad in the school paper for me.

Would like to correspond with someone who understands what loneliness means. I'm 31 years old, 6-1, Black and would love to correspond with someone who will care.

I don't have any money because of where I'm at: please print my ad.

Henry R. Gilmer 148-811
P.O. Box 57 Marion, Oh. 43302

Letters Policy

The Hilltop welcomes letters to the editor. We need your feedback. Did you like what you saw in the last Hilltop? Do you see room for improvement?

Criticism is appreciated. At the same time, we want to provide you with a forum for your views on current issues. Write us!

Letters must be typed, double-spaced, no longer than 3 pages (8" x 10"), and handwritten with name typewritten under signature. Include name and affiliation (i.e., title, year in school). Phone and address should be indicated; they will be kept confidential.

Deadline is Monday at 5 p.m.

Excerpts

President Carter on Human Rights

The President of the United States
December 6, 1978

What I have to say today is fundamentally very simple. It is something I have said many times. But it cannot be said too often, or too firmly, or too strongly.

As long as I am President, the Government of the United States will continue throughout the world to enhance human rights. No force on earth can separate us from that commitment.

This week we commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We rededicate ourselves — in the words of Eleanor Roosevelt, the first chairperson of the United Nations Human Rights Commission — to the Universal Declaration as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples of all nations."

The Universal Declaration — and the human rights conventions that derive from it — do not describe the world as it is. But these documents are very important nonetheless. They are a beacon a guide to a future of personal security, political freedom, and social justice.

For millions of people around the globe that beacon is still quite distant — a glimmer of light on a dark horizon of deprivation and repression. The reports of Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the International League for Human Rights, and many other non-governmental human rights organizations amply document the practices and conditions that destroy the lives and the spirit of countless human beings.

Political killings, tortures, arbitrary

and prolonged detention without trial or charge: these are the cruelest and the ugliest of human rights violations.

Of all human rights, the most basic is to be free of arbitrary violence — whether that violence comes from governments, from terrorists, from criminals, or from self-appointed messiahs operating under the cover of politics or religion.

But governments — because of their power, which is so much greater than that of an individual — have a special responsibility. The first duty of a government is to protect its own citizens, and when government itself becomes the perpetrator of arbitrary violence against its citizens, it undermines its own legitimacy.

There are other violations of the body and the spirit which are especially destructive of human life. Hunger, disease, poverty are enemies of human potential which are as relentless as any repressive government.

The American people want the actions to their government — our government — both to reduce human suffering and to increase human freedom.

That is why — with the help and encouragement of many of you in this room — I have sought to rekindle the beacon of human rights in American foreign policy. Over the last two years we have tried to express these human concerns as our diplomats practice their craft and as our Nation fulfills its international obligations.

We will speak out when individual rights are violated in other lands.

Editor's Note: The above statements were made on the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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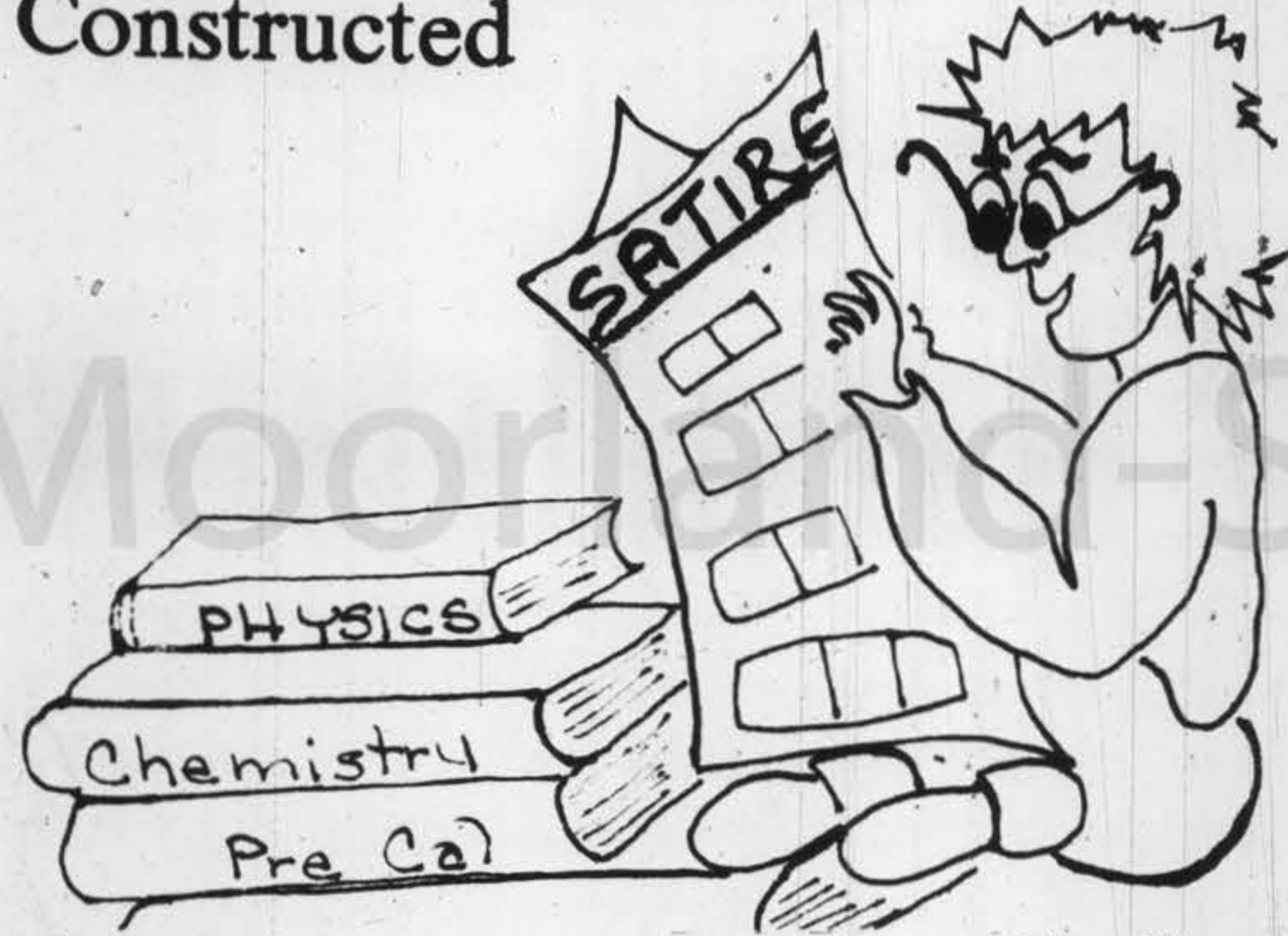
Voice of the Howard Community

THE HILLTOP is the weekly student publication of Howard University. It is distributed free each Friday morning at convenient locations throughout the campus. Mail subscriptions are \$5 per year.

Each Monday at 5:00 p.m. is the deadline for campus calendar items, unclassified ads, letters to the editor. We are located next to Bethune Hall, at 2217 4th St. N.W. Our mailing address is the Hilltop, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20059. Our phone number is (202) 636-6868.

Campus Freakout

New Dormitory to Be Constructed



Although the Sutton Plaza apartment building was purchased by Howard University as an attempt to provide more room for incoming students, the number of complaints about the dormitory are many. From students not enjoying so many roommates to the distance of Sutton Plaza from the main campus, especially on days when the buses aren't running, Sutton Plaza has become a big hassle for the administration and will be sold at the end of this semester.

What will become of all of those students who rely on Sutton Plaza as their only way of getting into a dormitory? The answer: build a new dormitory. At first, the idea of building a new dormitory seemed impossible — where would Howard find space in D.C. to build a dormitory and still have it closer than Sutton Plaza apartments?

As the administration was about to give up the idea of building a new dormitory, the District decided to help by giving a gift to the University the block of land bordered by Fourth, Second, and Bryant Streets where the Dept. of Traffic and the Dept. of Water buildings are. These buildings were destined to move anyway and the city saw it better to give the land to Howard than to leave it vacant.

Howard now has that entire block to work with. What was to come next? After final arrangements with the city were made, the Board of Trustees went into a meeting to discuss what would be done concerning building the new dormitory. According to Stephen M. Melde, Board of Trustees member, "Possibilities have been opened to us to build more than a dormitory. We members of the board have decided to take a step into the unusual by building what will be known as the first luxury dormitory at least in Howard's history."

According to Myrna Schmitt, assistant dean of housing, funds from several sources have been coming in and 87 percent of them will be given to Housing to accomplish the feat of building the first "Luxury Dormitory."

What will be some of the features of the dormitory? First, there will be approximately 1,000 single rooms in this building. Along with this will be an indoor swimming pool, several hundred separate showers and "necessary areas," five cooking modules on each of its 15 floors, a residents "theater" where films, video-beam television programs from HBO cables, etc. will be shown, game room with several activities including electric arcade games, and a cafeteria, run by the McMafia, incorporated with several snack, coffee, and soda machines for off-hour munchies.

The basement area will be used as an underground parking lot with 24-hr. guarded entrances at Fourth and Bryant streets and on Second and Adams streets. Transportation to parts of the dorm will be accomplished by escalators which, according to Roosevelt Hawthorne, architect in charge of this project, are safer than elevators in that they can still be used

in case of a power failure. There will be, however, a large cargo elevator for moving in, or out of the building.

Residents will be glad to hear that during the summer, all rooms will be equipped with central air-conditioning to maintain a constantly comfortable environment. As well, each room will be equipped with an ultrasonic device which kills mosquitoes and other flying insects by way of high-frequency sound waves that don't affect plants, animals, or people.

In winter months, the central air-conditioning will become central heating. This rids residents of annoying radiators. Heat can be controlled per room. Also in each room will be a new development called central vacuum cleaning. This device consists of a large vacuum on the roof or in the basement with tubes leading to each room in the form of wall outlets. The rooms will each have two outlets, one on each end. They will also be supplied with attachments for the wall outlets.

As a rug is vacuumed (all rooms will have wall-to-wall carpeting and matching drapery) the suction carries all dirt up to the central unit. As the attachments are removed and stored away, the vent tubes leading to that room are cut off by an open access switch.

These are the agreed upon features of the dormitory. However other features are being voted upon such as

By
Dwayne Conyers

waterbeds, ANO cost option, co-ed jacuzzis, a 12-hr. on duty nurse, and a disco, complete with laser lights, cash bar (sorry kids, no alcohol), resident D.J., and 16-speaker stereophonic-quadrasonic sound. The proposed 80 machine laundry/dry cleaning room is an absolute must.

How will this "super-dorm" be built? With great haste. With a set deadline from April 1979 to mid-August 1979, seven major contracting companies along with a large number of other companies will be working at break-neck speed in order to have this dormitory completed. A name hasn't been decided on yet, though suggestions range from Kennedy Hall, to Muhammad Ali Hall (believe it or not).

How can you, the Howard student, receive an application for a room in this dormitory? While Ms. Schmitt advised us not to, she did let it out that rooms are to be about \$800-1,000 per semester and a student must have at least a 3.5 grade point average (new students will be decided by SAT scores or the equivalent).

It is anticipated that when completed this coming August, this building will become a monument to the University and a goal for most students. So, get that grade point up!

Dwayne Conyers is a freshman majoring in Broadcast Journalism.

Jail Is A Place for... Parking Offenders?

By Gregory Patterson

I don't believe the District of Columbia city government knows what it's doing. Nor do I believe that the D.C. government knows that District residents are aware that the D.C. government doesn't know what it's doing.

In this instance I'm referring to the District's recent blitz on parking violators.

That the D.C. government would write so many parking tickets and hire citizens to write them knowing full well that there is not enough available parking in the District is malfesance; to ostensibly undertake a large scale operation of booting and towing cars adds insult to injury.

Last week my car was booted because I had not paid parking ticket fines I had incurred because many times there was no place to park except in front of a no parking sign. The District government feels it has me dead to rights — I was wrong and now I must pay the cost. And certainly I have paid but only because in this situation might makes right.

Anyone can get beat-up. But only a fool or a sadist will acquiesce to his thrashing.

I am neither a fool nor a sadist. There are several aspects involved in the booting of my car that are blatant manifestations of government mismanagement (as if the D.C. administration hasn't proved its ineptitude already).

One is that if I had been pulled over by a police officer while driving in my car last week I would have been put in jail until my tickets were paid, or until I saw a judge. Jail is a place for criminals, perverts and miscreants; not students who have unavoidably

parked their cars illegally.

Also, my car was booted while it was legally parked. So the officer who booted my car obviously went out of his way to check my tags for parking violations. Not that I mind his diligence toward doing his job, but I think and wish that the ardor and efficiency with which he sought out my car be applied in rounding up armed robbers, murderers and white collar

exacerbated by the fact that the administration has the sole power over how the illegal revenue is to be spent.

To encourage, and in many cases to force, people to use the unreliable and inefficient Metro worsens people's transportation dilemma. Using the Metro is time-consuming, and time lost is money lost. So the city government hits you again. And it has the unmitigated gall to increase fares during

my intelligence that an owner of large parking facilities is renting to District car-owners for more than \$5 million, property he bought for about \$800,000. Talk about double-dipping.

But something here tells me that there is more in the scheme of things than an attempt to acquire more revenue or a campaign to increase the usage of mass transportation. By encroaching upon the District's residents' right and ability to maintain and move about in cars, which historically is important to Black folks, the D.C. government has made the District much less attractive to Black people as a place to live.

This crackdown on parking is another wave in the ocean of forces determined not to subside until D.C.'s Black residents have been swept away from the city.

And because we all know where the buck stops, it is incumbent upon Mayor Barry to reverse the tide so that the streets of Washington shall not be whitewashed.

Greg Patterson is a senior majoring in Print Journalism.

Panorama's Open Column is open to any Hilltop reader who wishes to give comment on issues they deem important to our readers. The Hilltop does not intervene at any time to determine the subject matter of this column. As such, the column does not necessarily reflect the Hilltop's stance or opinion on a given issue. The only type editing done to such columns are editing of grammatical errors, spelling errors, and the like. The columns must be submitted to the Hilltop office by Mondays at 5 p.m., should be no more than 2-3 typewritten pages and should, as its last paragraph, have some type of identification of the writer of the column. Columns are selected on a first come basis.

Open
Column

criminals — especially.

The upshot of the crackdown on parking violators is, allegedly, that the District governments wants to increase its revenues and encourage people to use mass transportation.

These goals are neither fair nor viable.

The city government's plan to augment its coffers amounts to bureaucratic legislation. To unilaterally increase taxes without the authorization of the City Council is illegal. Furthermore, this connivance is

rush hour. It is not easy to encourage people to use a means of transportation by increasing the price — ask any cabbie.

I might also point out that the Metro is designed primarily to facilitate those who live outside the District and who pay comparatively little to support the Metro.

An alternative to the Metro, cabs and parking tickets is to rent a parking space, which is also a rip-off. The high price of parking spaces notwithstanding, it is particularly insulting to

Student Leaders Forum

About the Senior Comprehensive Exam

By Vanessa D. Locke

Emerging from numerous ideas that centered around improving the curriculum of the College of Liberal Arts, the Senior Comprehensive Exam has been contemplated over, recommended to the Board of Trustees, and passed. The result is a Pilot Survey designed based on the outcome of this year's graduating seniors who will be the first to take it.

The idea of the Senior Comprehensive Exam was established just two and a half years ago by a group of skillfully selected department chairpersons and other educators having a common goal in mind, to improve the curriculum of the College of Liberal Arts. The first year caught students unaware and the exam was recommended to and justified by the Board of Trustees. It was during the last school year (77-78) that the Senior Comprehensive Exam gained its well earned attention.

Graduating seniors of 1980, amazed at what they would be faced with before graduating, acted immediately by showing their interest and concern. Last year's Students' Comprehensive Exam Committee worked diligently along with students in gathering information that they thought was the most recent.

Already the first semester of this year has surpassed us and the issue of the Senior Comprehensive Exam has received very little recognition. Why? To assist in my efforts to gather facts related to this exam, a list of names submitted to me by Dr. Owens (Dean of Liberal Arts) had the names of members on this year's Students' Comprehensive Exam Committee. This committee, might as well be considered inoperative.

In following up this list, it was acknowledged that this committee has not been notified or informed on the progress of this exam since the beginning of this school year. How could a Students' Comprehensive Exam Committee inform and make students aware about this issue when they were not informed themselves?

This is why certain points in this article may astound you. In addition to last year's research on the Comprehensive Exam, newly acquired information was submitted to me that will now be revealed to you.



Exactly what is behind the Comprehensive Exam? Let us begin with the usual list of repetitions. The exam is not punitive and is not in a standardized form. Its purpose is to test the knowledge that a student should have acquired in his chosen major. Each department in the College of Liberal Arts is responsible for designing this exam based on the required courses of the student's specified major.

Another purpose behind this exam is to assist both faculty and students in improving academic achievement, assisting the former in improving their teaching methods and the latter in pointing out deficiencies of his/her major.

Exam May Affect Rank

In addition, there is no pass/fail objective of this exam. The results of the exam does affect the honor rank of students graduating as Magna or Summa Cum Laude. A Magna Cum Laude graduate must obtain a score of 80 percent or above; and a Summa Cum Laude graduate must obtain a score of 90 percent or above. In the event that the Magna or Summa fail to achieve the required scores, they will drop in their rank. The Summa Cum Laude becomes Magna,

and the Magna Cum Laude becomes Cum Laude. In recognizing this specific point, it can be noted that no matter how hard you work to achieve such an honor, it can be dropped to a lower rank because of this one exam.

In the optimistic view of Dean Owens it is believed that if a student has maintained a 3.5 to 4.0 cumulative average in his chosen major, the student should be capable of passing this exam with 80 percent to 90 percent or above. What do you think?

Finally, one possible advantage is that students will have the opportunity to take this exam during the second semester of their junior year and the first and second semester of their senior. Unfortunately, this advantage is not applicable to the graduating seniors of 1980. Keep in mind that the 1980 graduates are scheduled to take the exam in their senior year. If any deficiencies did exist, they would have one semester to none at all in order to improve their rank.

1979 Grads in Pilot Survey

The most revealing factor of the Senior Comprehensive Exam is that the 1979 graduates of Liberal Arts will be the first to experience it. The results tabulated from this exam will be used for a Pilot Survey. The effects of this exam that were stated earlier are not applicable to this class, as of now. At this point, there may be concern for the Pilot Survey.

This survey is similar to a random survey that is designed based on the test results of 100-150 randomly chosen students. A "split-plot-plot" system will be used to predetermine those students within the 100-150 bracket by the average that they have in their major. Another rather confusing fact that should be recognized is the contradiction on the schedule for the first established Comprehensive Exam.

Dr. Williams and Dean Owens: Different Interpretations

Dr. Lorraine Williams (Vice President of Academic Affairs) assisted in my efforts for gathering facts on this exam. However, her interpretation of the comprehensive exam

contradicted that of Dean Owens.

Dr. Williams' interpretation was stated in the meeting student government had with President Cheek and in my personal meeting with her.

She informed me that the incoming class of 1980 will be the first to take the Senior Comprehensive Exam in 1984. In this way, the curriculum could be formulated in an effort to prepare students for the Comprehensive Exam from their freshman year until their senior year.

Dean Owens, on the other hand, stated that this exam will be taken by the graduating seniors of 1980. The Pilot Survey of 1979 graduates will determine the content of the Comprehensive Exam for the 1980 graduates.

Even though Dr. Williams referred me to Dean Owens for further clarification of this exam, I found it quite unusual for members of the original committee that recommended the Comprehensive Exam in a combined effort, to totally contradict each other in their interpretation of the scheduled time for issuance of the exam.

Whether under the Williams' Plan or the Owens' Plan, you probably did not realize that these facts were behind the Senior Comprehensive Exam. A tentative date has not yet been scheduled for the Pilot Survey of 1979, which is supposed to be the basis of the content for the exam in 1980. Perhaps there is a tentative date, but we do not know about it.

It is rather intriguing how decisions such as these have a tendency to sneak up on us. Is it because we as students are not one of the "skillfully selected decision-makers"? What else is in store for us? We may never know due to the Students' Comprehensive Exam Committee of which we have not been notified and/or informed since the beginning of this school year. Will the new year of 1979 turn over a new leaf, without leaving students unaware, or will we remain on the "receiving end" of decisions?

Perhaps Dean Owens could tell us. What do you think?

Vanessa Locke is a senior in the College of Liberal Arts. She is vice-coordinator of the Undergraduate Students Association (UGSA).

Here's to Your Health

Sometimes "Clap" Doesn't Mean Applaud



Misconceptions abound when the venereal disease topic is discussed. Can you believe that adults still think VD can be obtained from toilet seats, doorknobs, and towels used by VD carrier?

People consider the VD carrier a dirty, promiscuous person. Venereal disease is contracted through some type of sexual encounter. If sexual engagement is the method by which people contract VD, then are we all not dirty in some fashion? "No", is the answer, but "Yes" is the attitude we

project.

The two most common types of venereal disease are gonorrhea and syphilis. The sense of touch plays a great role in getting both diseases. Syphilis can be transmitted to a receiver by touching chancres sores, penile-vaginal contact, and lesbian and homosexual encounters. A male can give gonorrhea to his partner in the throat. However, the disease can not be contracted from the vagina to throat. Vaginal or penile discharge caused by gonorrhea carries enough bacteria to spread it from hands to eyes and cause infection.

Using no protection, such as having her male partner wear a condom, the woman who exposes herself to gonorrhea one time has a 40 to 50 percent chance of contracting the disease. A woman on the Pill has a 100 percent chance of getting gonorrhea no matter how she comes in contact with the disease.

The Pill makes the vagina more alkaline and stimulates carbohydrate production in the vagina. This is the type of environment on which the VD bacteria thrives. Contact with a syphilis carrier who has a chance sore

gives the VD receiver an almost 100 percent chance of obtaining syphilis.

Gonorrhea symptoms in women are difficult to detect. Twenty percent of the women who do recognize the symptoms may notice them anywhere between two days to three weeks after exposure. The cervix is the most common site of infection.

Some symptoms of gonorrhea women may look for are: painful joints, mainly in knee area; dark vaginal discharge; throat infection; bladder infection. Men are for-e in that their symptoms are not as slight as a woman's. Men should look for a thick, milky discharge from his penis and a burning pain when he urinates.

The two types of gonorrhea tests are the gram stain and the culture. The culture test is said to be the more effective. A possibly infected person may also take a throat culture for gonorrhea.

Some nicknames for gonorrhea are: "clap"; "drip"; "a dose"; "a case"; "strain"; "whites"; "morning dew"; and "gleet".

Once syphilis enters the body, the bacteria goes through four stages if

not treated. Primary stage starts with a painless sore called a chancre. It appears near the genitals, on the fingertips, lips, breasts, anus, mouth or anywhere the infected person has contact. If untreated, the chancre disappears anywhere between one to five weeks, but the disease is not cured.

The syphilis goes on to the secondary stage. It begins between one week and six months after the first stage is complete; it could last off and on for years. There are many symptoms that appear during this time period: body

By
Lynn Green

rash or rash on feet and footsoles; swollen joints; aching bones; headaches; sores in mouth; fever; hair loss; and an infectious area around the genitals and anus that resembles hives. These symptoms are also mild and go unnoticed. This is unfortunate because the secondary stage is when infection can still be spread in an act as simple as kissing.

The latent stage may last anywhere up to twenty years without any symptoms the layman could detect, but the bacteria is still rushing to the brain and heart causing damage. The syphilis is not infectious to others at this point. In the late stage a person may incur: paralysis; heart disease; blindness; mental incapacity; death. Some nicknames for syphilis are: "pox"; "lues"; "bad blood".

Treatment of gonorrhea and syphilis infections are penicillin or tetracycline injections. Two follow up examinations are a must when a person has syphilis. A relapse is not very common, but is not ruled out.

Follow these rules if you think you have venereal disease:

1. Call the VD Hotline toll free (1-800-272-2577) for information on where you can get treatment.
2. Find out if you are allergic to any medicine, such as penicillin. People sensitive to penicillin must use tetracycline.
3. Alert all sex partners to the fact that they may be infected and need treatment.
4. Do not engage in sex until your physician has informed you that you are completely recovered.

5. Get both a culture test for gonorrhea and the syphilis blood test while visiting the doctor.

6. Do not be ashamed to ask or tell your doctor anything. He is there to help.

7. Remember that you are never immune to venereal disease; you can contract it again.

Lynn Monteiro Green is a Sophomore majoring in Print Journalism in the School of Communications.

Got a viewpoint
worth sharing?

Write
an

Open Column.

NEWS

Auditions Held at Aldridge

Last Tuesday, talent scouts from Kings Dominion amusement parks were on campus in search of talent. All day in the Ira Aldridge theater, students of the fine arts department danced, sang, and acted, all for a chance to work at one of the parks during the summer break.

Lin Bensfield one of the representatives said that Kings Dominion is excited about this new season. He said, "There will be all new shows this year in a billion dollar production."

Leon Hayes, another of the agents, described the main theater, which costs 2.5 million dollars, has a computerized light board, and a 21 channel sound system. The theater seats 1400.

Pay varies for park employees. The average pay for actors is between \$162 to \$179 per week. The auditionees were given approximately 5 minutes on the stage and if selected to come back, were photographed and given a card.

Some of the contestants were Sandra Freeman, who did an interpretative dance to Maynard Ferguson's instrumental version of Earth, Wind and Fire's "Fantasy," Del Phillips and Anthony Perkins, who were in the brother-brother company, did excerpts from the play brother-brother.

The play brother-brother was about the separation of a family. The father, the mother and the two brothers lived together at the Mardi Gras in New Orleans. The play was produced by College of Fine Arts.



Student auditions for a summer job at one of the King's Dominion Parks.

Architecture

university (Dr. Cheek) has notified us that he has removed Jerome Lindsey as Dean only, but still accommodates him in the university as a full professor."

Morgan said that since most of the faculty in the School of Architecture had made known their lack of respect and confidence in Dr. Lindsey his continuance at the School of Architecture would not be in either the best interests of the students or of the faculty.

Another Student leader, HUSA president, Ade Sami, said that the decision to take away Dr. Lindsey's deanship "was in the best interest of the quality of education of the School of Architecture and Planning."

Sami commended the group action of the students saying that the "whole issue demonstrates how much can be accomplished when students, faculty and the entire Howard University work together in unison."

Sami also said that throughout all the demonstrations there was never any physical damage done to any life or university property. Additionally Sami pointed out that what the Architecture and Planning students did was a "big challenge to the rest of the student population—that it is time we organize ourselves to change some of the unpleasant conditions we deal with in everyday life."

Students in the School of Architecture and Planning were generally elated with Dr. Lindsey's removal as they got on with their business of getting an education yesterday.

Some students voiced concern

Cont'd from page 1

about the disunity that protests has created among the school's faculty. An Architecture student, Rubin Biddy, said the faculty is split right down the

middle and the division will "unquestionably hinder our education." But he also said there is now a good possibility for the school to unify.

Fauntroy

Cont'd from page 1



Photo by Alex (Alex) Jones

Dr. King is remembered with thoughtful vigilance

pointed to a failure to pass on the legacy of King. He recounted a conversation he overheard not long after the morning tribute.

Two schoolgirls who had just left that gathering walked behind him, talking, as he went toward the bus stop. The younger girl, said Kemp, wondered aloud why King had not been there for his birthday. When her

older companion explained gently that he is dead, the girl replied, "Oh, well, he must not be real if he's dead."

Kemp said that the tribute at St. Paul and Augustine was held because he had heard no other local Catholic gathering was planned to honor King. He said he was told later that the shrine at Catholic University held a tribute Monday, also.

Begin the Summer Job Search Now

By GERALD R. DAVIS

Special to the Hilltop

Due to the present employment and economic conditions, summer jobs are becoming scarce. Students who began early in the year will find more success than those students initiating their search at the close of the school year.

Washington, D.C. is comprised and surrounded by a large population of students in need of summer employment; this fact of course increases

the competition and decreases the availability of summer jobs. Racism still exists in the employment practices of many businesses and organizations, therefore, black students must develop the ability to demonstrate skills and

talents relative to locating and maintaining employment, rather than succumbing to racist attitudes.

The following list of suggestions, hopefully will be utilized by students in need of summer employment. There are no guarantees, however, these hints will create more opportunities for success in your search for summer employment.

Become aware of services provided by the career office that will help you locate employment such as - resume writing, interview training, job vacancy binders, career counseling.

Familiarize yourself with summer programs available with the career office - such as Federal Summer Intern Program - the 414 summer jobs booklet, business and industry's summer job programs, state and local

summer intern programs.

Contact former employers and request to be considered for summer positions. It is advisable that students make employers aware of their desire to return for summer work before returning to school for the fall semester.

However, keep in mind that your past job performance will influence the employer's decision concerning rehiring.

Consult your professional organizations. Seek out - summer internships, research assistantships, stipends and summer pilot projects.

Most professional organizations have employment referral services for its members.

Utilize the services provided by government and community, for

example, the U.C. Dept. of Manpower, the Federal Job Information Center, The Civil Service Commission, and State Employment Commissions.

Also, United Planning Organization, Urban League, Chamber of Commerce, National Alliance of Business.

Students belonging to Greek letter organizations may consider it wise to contact their graduate chapters for assistance in locating summer employment.

Read bulletin boards in your respective departments.

Consult with the faculty and staff about summer opportunities that may be available, and where the announcements will be posted. Contact family and friends to assist in identifying summer employers.

Read the classified sections of the

newspaper daily.

Most important, start early. The earlier you start increases your opportunities in seeking summer employment.

Students should identify agencies, departments, businesses, and other sources that offer summer employment by the middle of the semester.

Many employers require applications and/or resumes several months before the end of the school year. Remember, you are not alone in your search for employment.

An early preparation and persistence will increase your alternatives and opportunities for summer employment.



Gerald R. Davis

An invitation from IBM to discuss your career.

Monday, January 29, at the H.U. Placement Office.

If you are thinking about a career in chemistry, physics, mathematics, engineering, computer science or sales/marketing, IBM is certainly one company you should consider.

IBM provides a uniquely creative environment in which talented people are encouraged to accept the challenge and responsibility offered by one of the prime growth industries: information technology.

We can offer you a remarkable variety of career opportunities in many areas. Come and talk with us. We'll be interviewing at H.U. all day, January 29. The Placement Office will be happy to set up your appointment.

In the meantime, if you would like to know more about us and the many opportunities we offer, our career brochures are available at the Placement Office.

Wayne Dickert

Wayne Dickert
Corporate College Relations Manager
IBM Corporation
One Barker Avenue
White Plains, NY 10601

IBM

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Iran

Cont'd from page 3

the country. A lot of outsiders are waiting now to see whether President Carter will change his stance on the Iran issue. He has in the past showed strong support for the Shah. He cannot afford to anger the incoming government because the U.S. depends partially on Iranian oil.

In order to draw favors from the population which demands his banishment, the Shah has handed over the family holdings to the Pahlavi foundation and freed some political prisoners.

According to press releases, the Armed Forces, the single remaining tree on which the Shah could hope to lean, are now supporting the demonstrators. Soldiers were seen walking arm in arm with anti-Shah demonstrators on the streets of Tehran despite martial law. In other events showing troops' fraternization, demonstrators were seen sticking carnations down the barrels of the soldiers' rifles. Soldiers were even seen displaying pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini, the Shah's exiled



archenemy. The Shah has finally decided to leave the country after 37 years. He will seek a new home in Egypt. No one knows why he chose Egypt because most people had anticipated the U.S. It is believed that the Shah, once out of the country, will not be allowed back. Now that he has given up his family possessions and decided to leave Iran, many think that peace will finally come to this troublesome, oil-rich country.

Abernathy

Cont'd from page 1

want a holiday for himself, Black people in America deserve such a memorial for the slain hero.

Abernathy said, "Martin Luther King would not be interested in a holiday in his memory; my interest is not just a holiday in his memory. He would want justice for all mankind as the greatest memorial to him."

"He is our Black hero and we want the holiday not for Martin Luther King Jr., but for the countless number of Black youths and Black people that have no Black hero other than Martin."

"If we can stop on the birthday of George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln, certainly we can stop on the birthday of a man who did so much for America... and he's Black."

Abernathy said, "It (the holiday) brings us into the mainstream of American life, and it gives our children a sense of their 'somebodiness' they're worth and they're dignity."

He said that the condition for Black people are better than they were 20 years ago. To support his, he cited the greater access of Black people to the media, legal rights to housing, and other accommodations.

However Abernathy said that the poor in America have not shared in these benefits. He said, "The masses of the people are worse off than they were ten years ago."

As an example, "They have had the

exposure that such things exist and yet they cannot take advantage of them because they don't have jobs and they don't have income."

"We have more educators, principles, and Black teachers, and Black administrators because our people have had to major in education. But the Booker T. Washington and Frederick Douglass schools across the South today are not staffed with Black men and women. These teachers and principles are from the white community."

In relationship to what many have called the apathetic mood on the Black college campus, Abernathy feels that many students have lost sight of the struggle of equality and freedom.

He said, "I would certainly agree with the assessment that not only Black students, but students period have lost a great deal of motivation that students possessed during the 1960s. It was movement on the part of white students and Black students that brought an end to the war in Viet Nam. We no longer have that interest among students."

"It was students who integrated the lunch counters and brought us to that period where we can all eat in any restaurant. Students are not making any demands. I feel the reason for it is that they no longer suffer the bitter sting of segregation and discrimination."

Sides of Life

Howard Mourns One Of Its Greats



Donny Hathaway recorded many popular tunes.

By Darien C. Small
Hilltop Staffwriter

He began performing gospel music when he was three years old. Last Saturday night, 30 years later, Donny Hathaway fell 13 stories to his death from his room in the Essex House Hotel in New York.

Even though a suicide note was not found, police spokesmen said they "suspect suicide because the door to the room was locked and there was no evidence of foul play."

"He was an outstanding gospel pianist... On his records you don't get a true reflection of how good he was as a jazz-pop pianist," said Dr. Doris E. McGinty, Chairman of the music department at Howard University. "As a pop artist, it was more important that

his piano skills be in the forefront. As he developed and turned more toward the type of music that would sell, the top 40 type of music, he began to use his voice more and more. Good examples are his most famous recordings with Roberta Flack," said McGinty.

Born in Chicago, Donny Hathaway entered Howard in 1964 on a School of Fine Arts scholarship. Even though he was planning on becoming a minister, or a teacher after college, the opportunity to pursue a professional career drew him into performing.

While at Howard, Hathaway was known for his performances at Ed Murphy's Supper Club. The years after he left Howard to pursue a professional career were filled with successes

as an arranger, song writer, producer and keyboardist for Curtis Mayfield and the Impressions and also Jeri Butler.

In 1973, Donny Hathaway recorded "Where is the Love" with Robert Flack. He and Flack rose to the top of the music charts, selling one million copies of the tune. Among his top sellers were gold albums, "Donny Hathaway Live" and "Donny Hathaway and Roberta Flack."

"Most considered him to be an extremely affable student. He was not only an outstanding artist, but he was a good type of person to work with," said Dr. McGinty.

The body of Donny Hathaway is on view at the Bruce Funeral Home in St. Louis Missouri. His funeral will be held 1:00 p.m. on Jan. 21.

Consumer Digest

Insurance Information

By Serene White
Hilltop Staffwriter

There are many types of insurance and insurance companies that people go to. Insurance policies are confusing to many people. Often times people really don't know exactly what they are paying for. The following is an example of six basic auto insurance coverages.

Liability - covers all damages up to the policy limits including bodily injury and property damages.

Medical payments - are for medical expenses for both the driver and passenger in the insured vehicle.

Personal Injury - protection is for coverage in states that have no-fault insurance and covers lost wages and services up to policy limits.

Collision Coverages - pays for loss to the insured vehicle caused by a crash.

Comprehensive Coverage - will pay for damages done to a vehicle other than by crash.

Uninsured Motorist - policy is one that protects an insured driver against injuries done by an uninsured driver.

The above shortened version of the policy coverages may vary from company to company.

For students interested in making insurance a career, Howard University has initiated a program this fall in the school of business. One can earn a B.A. degree in Business with a concentration in insurance.

A sophomore student in the school of business says, "the program is good because students who graduate from the program have a good chance to get a job at an insurance company or start their own business. There is little discrimination with black brokers being hired by white companies. The pay is generally equal among black and white insurance brokers." The equal opportunity employment act has infiltrated black people into the traditionally white business. There are 2% of blacks presently in the insurance business, with 4% in management positions and 13% in clerical positions. More blacks will have a chance to become successful in the business.

Many companies take their time to pay on a claim to check on the validity of the claim. Because insurance

companies fear going bankrupt on unvalidated claims, they are cautious. Claims can take from a month to a few years for a simple car accident. Whatever type of insurance policy you decide to invest in, make sure you understand the agreement. Agreements vary from state to state.

involved in the accident.
* Location of the cars on the road (on the berm, across the lane, on the divider).

* Name badge number, and station number of the policeman who arrives at the scene.

Remember

* Don't indicate how much insurance coverage you have.

* Don't confess guilt even if you feel you were at fault.

* Don't sign anything which might indicate that you are not physically injured. (Some injuries are not immediately apparent.)

* Call your insurance agent and report the accident even if the damages are minor and you intend to pay for repairs yourself. Your insurance company may require that you report any accident in which you are involved within a certain period of time. If you don't report it, and the accident turns out to be more serious than you originally thought—if the other driver develops a whiplash injury, for example, your insurance company may be able to disclaim coverage.

* After leaving the scene of the accident, refer any inquiries from others involved in the accident to your insurance agent. Don't try to answer them yourself.

* Keep track of any transportation costs you incur while your car is being fixed (car rentals, taxi cabs, etc.)

* Get estimates for repairing your car from two or three reputable auto body shops.

WRITE DOWN THE FOLLOWING IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT:

* Date, time and place of the accident.

* Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of

- All other drivers in the accident.

- The insurance agents and companies of those drivers.

- All passengers and where seated.

* Make, model, year and license numbers of all other cars involved in the accident.

* Prevailing weather conditions (clear, foggy)

* Road conditions (dry, icy, wet).

* Your speed—and that (approximately) of the other car when the accident occurred.

* Brief account of accident.

* Evidence (if any) that the other driver might have been drinking.

* Whether the other driver's license lists any restriction that would be relevant (For example, was he/she wearing glasses as required?)

* Evidence of injury to anyone

COMMUNITY SPO TLIGHT

Gil Scott-Heron & Ronnie Laws - Jan. 27, Constitution Hall, 8:30 p.m.

Angela Bofill - Jan. 22, 24, Cellar Door Club

Nidikho Xaba (pianist) accompanied by Nomusa - Jan. 26 & 27, D.C. Space 443 7th St, 347-4960

Parliament Funkadelic Feb 1, Capital Center

A Woman's Perspective Photography Exhibit, Nov. thru Feb. 7, Miya Art Gallery 720 11th St. N.W.

Free Immunizations for Children - D.C. Dept. of Human Resources. For more information call 673-6700.

Elton Jones (drummer) Now thru Jan. 20, Blue Alley

Heart - Jan. 30, Baltimore Civic Center

Alvin Ailey & Am. Dance Theater - Feb. 6-18, Kennedy Center

Jerry Butler & Peaches & Herb - Feb. 18, Constitution Hall

Chorus Line - Now thru Feb. 25, National Theater

Auditions for King Dominion - Jan. 21, Mason Dixon Music Hall at King's Dominion will be the location for general talent auditions from 12:00-4:00 p.m. Jan. 28 & 29 general auditions at King's Dominion 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Jan. 27 auditions at Catholic University Wash. D.C. 2:00-8:00 p.m. Feb. 3

4 auditions at King's Dominion for technicians, characters, guardettes usherettes from 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. King's Dominion is located in Doswell Va. east of Int. 95, 75 miles south of D.C., \$150-\$210 per week. For more information call 466-7080

Washington Ballet - Feb 9 & 10, Lisner Auditorium, 21st H Sts. N.W.

Realists Cityscapes by Estes - Art exhibit, Jan. 25 - April 1, Hirshhorn Museum Sculpture Garden

Volunteers Needed - D.C. Clearinghouse needs volunteers for athletic coaches, writers, counselors, interpreters, medical assistants, photographers, law interns, casework aides, environmental researchers, arts crafts aides, tutors, Hot line counselors, etc. Call 333-0455 for more information.

Grant Kabuki - Jan. 30-Feb. 4, Kennedy Center (Japan's Legendary Grand Kabuki)

"Scenes From Soweto" (play) Now thru Feb. 10, Back Alley Theater. Call 723-2040 for more information.

"Five On the Black Hand Side" (play) Now thru Feb. Call 291-3903 for more information. The Rep. Incorporated

Milt Matthews - Jan. 19, 20, Harambee House.



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Sides of Life will meet
today at 6:00 p.m. in the
Hilltop office. Anyone
interested in writing feature
articles should attend.

Sides of Life

Television:

The Big Business



By Gregory McCown
Hilltop Staffwriter

Television, being above all a business, operates much as any profit endeavor. Products that don't sell are taken off the market. No matter that the product may have been of detriment or quality. As long as the profits are not returned neither is the product.

In television, the product is the programming, and the shows that don't create large enough audiences to sell enough soap, are snatched.

January to February is the period when networks purge their shelves of the non-sellers and remold or butcher their old fall schedules to effect video homeostasis between the networks. This year it seems that NBC has the most injury and will be the one that will be getting the major surgery. Following the last ratings sweep, NBC finished a poor third, while ABC is still number one, with CBS playing second fiddle.

NBC's dreadful ratings dip has prompted the network's chairman and programming mogul, Fred Silverman, to have more programs removed than any other network (ABC, which has no recent cancellations was formerly the home of Silverman who programmed it to number one before accepting a bigger position at NBC). The casualties the network will "N B See" off the TV morgue include all those that were premiered last fall, plus a couple of others.

So "Who's Watching the Kids," "Grandpa Goes to Washington," "Dick Clark's Live Wednesday," "Eddie Capra Mysteries," "Project UFO," "Sword of Justice," "Lifeline," and "David Cassidy—Man Undercover" are all off to video oblivion. And for this reason, NBC will be the one that most new programming will come from, though it may end up being as crummy as the programming it is meant to replace. In any event, it is NBC's job to put on new programming that will allow them to grab a better ratings position.

Network programming competition is outright war. Heads of programming of the tri-partite strategically plan their schedules; meticulously placing programs where they will milk the most ratings or do death to rival programs.

The networks are even known to employ guerilla tactics such as using reconnaissance spies to pass on programming info between nets. This year, CBS waited until the other two power announced their battle plans, before coming to the front with their schedule, so they could aggressively deal with the other two. The new TV schedule is rather aggressive in terms of counterprogramming, which is using strong shows to lead audiences into others and to put on shows that are different enough from what the other guy has, so as to attract the remainder of the total audience.

ABC is holding first place with no cancellations, and only minor revisions

such as the renaming of Donnie and Marie to "The Osmond Family Hour." Additions include "Salvage 1," with Andy Griffith as the head of a trouble shooter outfit, seen Mondays at 8, followed at 9 by "How the West was Won," an eleven two-hour episode series starring James Arness, which replaces "Monday Night Football." Thursday's new arrival is "Angie," a rehash of the poor-girl-marries-rich-man skit. ABC gives Friday the new comedy "Makin' It," based on "Saturday Night Fever," and Saturday features at 8, "Delta House," based on the film "Animal House."

CBS aggressively counterprograms, emphasizing its strong staple of comedies plus some additions. Most of their new shows are comedies except for "The Dukes of Hazzard," a one-hour drama on Fridays at 9. CBS additions include "Onward and Upward," seen Sunday at 8:30, which stars John Amos as football pro turned congressman, and Monday's "Flatbush" and "Co-ed Fever," starting at 8 are about a bunch of young Brooklynites, and the plight of a women's college just turned co-ed.

NBC adds on Sunday at 8, "Cliffhangers," an adventure series fashioned after the old movie matinee serials. Wednesday has "Supertrain," at 8; it is an adventure centering around an atomic powered rail train. Following that is "NBC Novels for Television," to capitalize on the mini-series trend. Some Novels to be seen are Burrough's "The People Time Forgot," Huxley's "Brave New World," and a remake of "From Here to Eternity." Thursday's babies are "Little Women," based on the Alcott classic and at 10, "Mrs. Columbo," aimed at young women viewers.

Friday has four new ones. "Brothers and Sisters" is NBC's answer to "Animal House." "Turnabout" is ridiculously about a husband and wife who can switch bodies. "Hello Larry" has McLean Stevenson as a radio personality. Finally there's "Sweepstakes," a new one from the Laverne and Shirley group. Saturday's new one is "B.J. and the Bean," a truck driving series.

The steady ABC schedule vs. the NBC flux is indicative of the great change that has occurred from the long-standing tradition of many TV generations past. Traditionally, CBS was the top network as far as ratings and corporation, while NBC has, for the past twenty years, held second place in both ratings and corporation.

The drastic jump was from ABC's dependable third to first place under Silverman's programming prowess. Currently the smallest corporation with the least local affiliates is top rated having used Silvermanesque programming including mini-series, sexy comedies, and stunting (use of specials).

Most of what you see on prime time is from the efforts of counterprogramming, along with the trend towards the Silvermanesque pap that seems viable enough to continue clouding the TV screen.

By Dewey Graham
Hilltop Staffwriter

This being the traditional cold and flu season, people will be searching for and using several remedies for the symptoms of colds and flu. Whether you are receiving drugs from the University Health Service or from a drug store, care must be taken not to take any drug in combination with another drug, except under the advice of your physician.

If at the Health Service or at the office of your doctor, when he gives you a prescription, make sure that you tell him all other medicines that you may be taking. When the term medicine is used, take it to mean aspirin, alcohol, antacids, etc. Never consider anything too trivial to mention. As the two poisonous and dangerous substances chlorine and sodium put together in the right combination make one of the most useful spices—salt, two medicines in the wrong combination can prevent the effectiveness of the medicine, worsen symptoms, or even prove fatal.

First, when using over-the-counter drugs, read the label carefully. Abuse of drugs is dangerous. For instance, medicines containing ammonium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, or citrates can change the pH level of your urine. If taking anticoagulants for blood clots, an aspirin could increase

the power of the drug resulting in Hemorrhaging. Large doses of vitamin C can prevent diagnosis of an existing case of diabetes.

Also take in mind that some medicines, made for relieving cold or flu symptoms have more than one active ingredient. Though these mixes of ingredients are constantly being checked by the FDA, misuse can be as dangerous as mixing medicines with more than one active ingredient.

Are all of these chemicals; Diphenhydramine hydrochloride, Atropa Belladonna, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide, Thymol, and others really necessary. There are many "home remedies" which are claimed to reduce the symptoms of colds and flus. For instance, an onion in warm water, horehound candy, rock candy, and Grandma's good ol' honey and lemon, heated with a shot or two of rum. According to the FDA, there is insufficient evidence of the effectiveness of these and other remedies.

The FDA has declared to drug manufacturers that some drugs should be made to give relief to several cold symptoms while others should be for one specific symptom. It is the job of the consumer (you) to read the labels to decide what type of medicine is needed and how it should be used for best results.

It is dangerous to assume that since a medicine is good for relief of a cer-

tain symptom that more of the medicine will work better. Nose drops and sprays constrict enlarged blood vessels to make breathing easier, but an overdose can enlarge the vessels even more. That's just an idea of the result of drug abuse.

The FDA has classified certain drugs as safe and effective for use as cough and cold remedies. They are:

ANTITUSSIVES (cough suppressants)

Codeine (alkaloid, phosphate, and sulfate)
Dextromethorphan (hydrobromide)
Diphenhydramine hydrochloride

EXPECTORANTS (bring up mucus from respiratory tracts so it can be spit out)

—none—
ANTICHOLINERGICS (dry watery nose and eyes)

—none—

NASAL DECONGESTANTS (open stopped up head)

Ephedrine (hydrochloride and sulfate)
Raclophedrine hydrochloride
Naphazoline hydrochloride-topical

Phenylephrine hydrochloride-oral/topical
Phenylpropanolamine bitartrate (hydrochloride, maleate)-oral, oral, oral

Propylhexedrine-inhalant
Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride (sulfate)-oral, oral

Xylometazoline hydrochloride - topical

ANTIHISTAMINES (allergy remedies)
Brompheniramine maleate
Chlorpheniramine maleate
Diphenhydramine hydrochloride
Doxylamine succinate
Methapyrilen fumarate (hydrochloride)

Phenindamine tartrate
Pheniramine maleate
Promethazine hydrochloride
Pyrimamine maleate
Thonzylamine hydrochloride

all others are either found unsafe or there is not enough data to group these medicines.

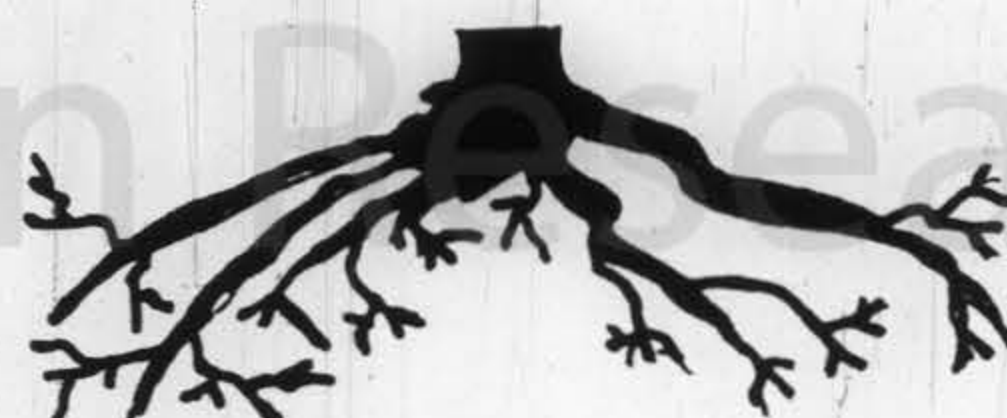
When shopping for drugs, especially "cold remedies", remember that the lower price generic drugs are in no way inferior to brand name drugs and may even be superior, since drug companies sometimes market the same product under its brand name (i.e. Bufferin) as well as its generic name (i.e. aspirin or acetyl-salicylic acid). This may come in handy when shopping for drugs on a fixed students income.

All drugs must meet standards set by the FDA and, in the case of antibiotics, each match must be tested by the FDA before marketing. This may also be done with other drugs. It was testified before a senate subcommittee that the size of the manufacturing company or brand or generic name had no effect on the quality of a drug.

Next week, vitamins C and E, and farming herbs in your dormitory room.

Coming From the Mind

These Roots Would Strangle
a task for Alex Haley



"Somewhere, somebody gave me something that came from the African. That's the best honest explanation I can give." —Alex Haley, after settling out of court on plagiarism charges.

Oh Alex, willingly,
we rerouted the Middle Passage with you.
Felt all your urgency
Embraced all our memories
because you were searching for us as well.
And when you struck home,
tapped our historical lode,
we gazed at the Easily Seen
gasp at the Eagerly Remembered.

You thanked us for waiting.
We thanked you for digging.

Together, we read & viewed/or viewed & read
or just heard about you & your
Magical Journey your
Thirsty Journey.
That sweetness was swelling.
But as we rested quenched,
basking in your limelight,
the devils snuck in and accused:
you stole their gold, they hissed,
swiped their wisdom.

You battled of course.
We sent our prayers and spirits
(money already gone for the Book)
How dare they?
How dare they?

And we hoped it wasn't true.

The newspapers kept score:

One went down under our weightful Will.
She, great, but tarnished now, rested her case.
It was a sad day of Jubilee.
one more test:
We knew his claim to be pale
and bloodless leechlike.
So obviously a play to bleach
our working Prince, who'd taken
his mind's Kingdom into the fields
and touched his people.

And we knew it wasn't true.

Until yesterday
Until last week
Until a month ago
Until now when we all know that

part of the Truth is white,
that it stings and taints and dilutes
and cripples and raises

QUESTIONS:

Like how...
could it happen after 12 years of reconstitution?
That's time enough for originality.

Like why...
did you need others' words?
African revelations conjure up more
than you could ever write.

Like when...
did you decide to use his words?
Only our words describe our ways.

Like what...
do we do now?

We who believed
who believed

that you, the pure Black light shiner
could settle out of court (or even in court why go
near court)
And he really wanted half our souls.
What do we do now?
Yes, we know of your unknowing
—it was "somebody's" fault, "somewhere"—
But checking sources is a first-year journalism
thing

These Roots would strangle Malcolm
that Man whom you helped to breathe life in for
so many.
thank you, but we are not that strong
to forgive,
though we must forgive, the way a man as strong
as
Malcolm might be able to.
I want to we want to forgive.
But the settlement and the admission
and the pain just hang here.
I want to...

Tell me how.
Tell me how.

— Peter Harris

Zimbabwe Week Set

By Modibo K. Omalara
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Southern Africa Support project will be sponsoring "Zimbabwe Week" which is a set of activities in support of the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle against the illegal Rhodesian regime. It is the final phase of seven months of activities. The Week begins January 30.

Over the last seven months, the Southern Africa Support Project has been active in projects to raise funds for medical supplies and educational materials for the people of Zimbabwe.

For over a decade, the people of Zimbabwe have been in an increasing battle against the apartheid Rhodesian government. Each day the need for medicines and medical supplies become greater as the Patriotic Front scores more victories against the Rhodesian government, and drives more white people out of Zimbabwe. The Rhodesian government intensifies its

attacks on the people of Zimbabwe women, children, mothers and their babies are bombarded in raids on

villages, towns and in the cities. Thousands of Zimbabweans have been killed and tens of thousands wounded inside and outside the country.

The Rhodesians have taken their raids into Mozambique and Zambia killing more helpless and homeless refugees.

Based on the needs of the people of Zimbabwe and the love and oneness of its people, the Southern Africa Support Project hopes to raise \$10,000 and

three tons of medical and educational supplies for the refugees in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Zambia. Other objectives of Zimbabwe Week are to inform the public of the critical role which Mozambique and Zambia play as host countries for Zimbabwe refugees and the Patriotic Front. The Project emphasizes how the individual can help stop U.S. Government and corporate assistance to the illegal Rhodesian government. Anyone in-

terested in volunteering to help in the Zimbabwe Week activities should phone 387-5343 or sign the list in the UJAMAA box in the Office of Student Life, Cook Hall.

Radio-Thons—Jan. 30—First Radio-Thon WFFW A full day of discussion on Zimbabwe, music and news reports.
Jan. 31—Second Radio-Thon, WHUR will host Fund raising activities. The community will be asked on both days to donate medical and educational supplies at key locations throughout the area.

There will be a youth Solidarity Day on Zimbabwe Sunday. The area churches will have special programs and collections in support of the people of Zimbabwe.

There will be working parties on Saturday and Sunday to take inventory and to pack the supplies for shipment.



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Sides of Life

Ultimate Drummer of Jazz

By Johnson Y. Lancaster
Hilltop Staffwriter

Art Blakey/Live Messengers BN-LA 473-12/Blue Note Records

Once in a while that special double album comes along to bridge the gap between two radically different generations of music. When Blue Note Records decided to explore its master disc and tape vaults to see what could be used in a new series of Classic masterpieces, Project Director Charles Lourie probably surprised himself when some vintage Art Blakey was salvaged.

Art Blakey reigns as perhaps one of the greats of music. He is a drummer gathering respect and ranking with the likes of Charles Mingus, Duke Ellington, and Rhasaan Roland Kirk. His fame stems from his uncanny ability to form and lead numerous editions of equally famous instrumentalists and composers under the title of "The Jazz Messengers."

The original title of the 17 Messengers belonged to a big band Blakey organized in 1947; the word Jazz did not become permanent until 1954 when Horace Silver, pianist, helped Blakey form a quintet. At this time, Blakey enjoyed priceless experience as the resident drummer at New York's popular nightclub, Birdland.

So much for the background, now let's get to the splendid sounds unlocked from these two long playing, vinyl strongboxes. Side one begins its outpouring with some choice numbers from a concert recorded at the Village Gate in August of 1961.

A Whole Lot Of Riffing Goin' On

The two compositions, Arabia and The Promised Land showcase the writing talents of trombonist, Curtis Fuller and Keyboard player, Cedar Walton. The two perform along with such notables as Freddie Hubbard on trumpet, Jymie Merritt on stand up bass, and Wayne Shorter, tenor saxophone, who now shares leadership of the commercially successful group Weather Report.

Freddie Hubbard burns up his horn with precision-like intensity, jamming as many notes as possible into the bars of "The Promised Land" before allowing Shorter and Fuller to display their equally intense blowing. Cedar Walton shows that he can hang too, by injecting some very soulful piano work over Blakey's ever present talking rhythms.

Jymie Merritt does not go unnoticed either in aiding Blakey; his bass-playing is an example straight out of the textbook in how the drummer and bass player cooperate as a homogenous rhythm section.

The style on both "The Promised Land," and "Arabia" utilizes the trombone and the saxophone to play the central theme and bridge while the trumpet solos. The same method is taken up by the trumpet when the trombone solos, then the trombone lays back with the trumpet while the saxophone solos. Of course, this also goes for the drums, bass and piano.

Sides two and three allow the listener to travel mentally with The Messengers to Hollywood, and the atmosphere of the Renaissance Club with the same stupendous line up of artists. We also travel forward in time to March of 1962. In keeping with the live concept of this collection, the crowd's excitement is understandable when the Messengers do more than justice to "It's Only a Paper Moon," a composition from the repertoire of the Nat King Cole Trio.

"Mosaic," another Cedar Walton tune, allows the keyboard player to stretch out some more, undoubtedly, his talent is flawless. Side three's "Ping Pong" and "Up Jumped Spring" explain the maturation process Freddie Hubbard and Wayne Shorter experience as composers in their own right since 1961.

A Moderate Step Back in Time

Side four is what makes this classic album special. It was recorded at a live date at Birdland on February 21, 1954, which was then regarded as "The Jazz Corner Of The World" by music lovers and internationally known critics. Here, Art Blakey is leader of a quintet the likes of which might never be possible again.

With Horace Silver on piano, a big band leader in his own special way, Curley Russel on bass—he's a veteran of 52nd Street who's played with such greats as Dizzy Gillespie and Charlie Parker—Lou Donaldson on alto saxophone who was last known to be leading his own group at Jock's Place in Harlem in the Spring of 1978, and last but not by far the least, the immortal Clifford Brown on trumpet. He is remembered affectionately as Brownie by his friends.

And Did They Play It To Death That Night

The set started with a straight rendition of "Wee Dot" where Brownie showed his stuff with impeccable virtuosity. Lou Donaldson jumps in as the young man with a horn and finishes revealing Charlie Parker's influence on his style. Art Blakey has a good time banging out a savagely challenging time signature and Horace Silver can't wait to show off his percussive finger-work on the ivories.

The next cut, "Blues" can only be

credited to that shade of Black Classical music which serves as the starting point for all contemporary music styles. And this "Blues" is enough to make one cry for joy while evoking that deeply rooted ancestry from the Mississippi Delta.

The quintet finishes this worthwhile show with a Jerome Kern melody, "The Way You Look Tonight." Donaldson plays the theme while Brownie furnishes some interesting counterpoint in playing another Kern melody, "Can't Help Lovin' That Man Of Mine." Horace Silver once again can't help showing off with some dynamic keyboard work. But listen to Blakey when he takes his solo!!! It's all drums from here on out—even on the final bridge when he surprises the listener with his thunderlike rolls.

A Training Ground For Many Artists

The Jazz Messengers are still going

strong in 1979—the line up may be different, but Blakey still holds class as the leader with an unbelievable amount of energy. Now into its 32nd year, The Messengers have seen many come, learn and move on.

The list is endless. See how many you can remember: Bobby Timmons, piano, Kenny Dorham, trumpet, Lee Morgan, trumpet ("Sides of Life" will profile some of his work next week), Jackie McLean, tenor saxophone—and the list goes on.

Summing Up

Every composition on this wonderful collection is released for the very first time, and is but one of the many combinations of music, Blue Note has resurrected from its vaults for issuing. These sounds have an easily timeless quality about them that cannot be removed. Go ahead, drink from the chalice of musical wine made with a blues strain of grapes and revel in its intoxicating flavor.

Top Ten Movies

Compiled
By Dewey Graham
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Top Ten Films (As of January 3)

- 1) SUPERMAN (Warner Bros.) third week with a total profit of \$13,518,163.
- 2) CALIFORNIA SUITE

(Columbia) second week with a total profit of \$5,713,718.

- 3) EVERY WHICH WAY BUT LOOSE (Warner Bros.) second week with a total profit of \$3,617,005.
- 4) INVASION OF BODY SNATCHERS (United Artists) second week with a total profit of \$2,597,078.
- 5) LORD OF THE RINGS (United Artists) seventh week with a total profit of \$4,008,966.
- 6) MAGIC (20th Century Fox) eight week with a total profit of \$5,998,263.
- 7) FORCE 10 FROM NAVARONE (AIP) second week with a total profit of \$1,344,878.
- 8) OLIVER'S STORY (Paramount) third week with a total profit of \$2,484,111.
- 9) KING OF THE GYPSIES (Paramount) second week with a total profit of \$1,150,815.
- 10) PINOCCHIO (Buena Vista) twelfth week with a total profit of \$3,291,282.



Terry Collier sings soft and meaningful melodies

Photo Gallery

Photos by Alex (Ajax) Jones



Ntozake Shange recited for from her collection of poems.

Party

Out there in the Atlantic Ocean on a sunshine beach there's going to be an outbreak of revelry this vacation break. And after the sun goes down... well, you know the effect that moonlight has on a celebration. We can only hope it won't be a full moon.

Because from Jan. 13 through April 21 we're opening Nassau and Paradise Island to a wave of American college students. We have reason to believe that wave may reach tidal proportions. Probably because of the price: \$269 including air fare and 7 nights hotel.

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- ☐ Apr. 14-Apr. 21

- ☐ Alright! Sounds good! I've checked the week I want to party and enclosed my \$50 deposit.
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Ira Aldrich Theatre, Tues., Jan. 16, 1-6 P.M.

Preliminary and Call-Back Auditions: Catholic Univ., Washington, DC Sch. of Music
New Rehearsal Hall Sat., Jan. 27, 2-8 P.M.

KINGS PRODUCTIONS, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219



Coach Search Nears End

By Lawrence Livingston
Hilltop Staffwriter

A screening committee for the Howard athletic department has been interviewing individuals over the past week for the position of head coach of the Bison football team. The position was made available when the athletic department chose not to renew former coach Doug Porter's contract.

Some of the notable people applying for the post are Willie Wood, former all-pro and coach of the Philadelphia Bell of the defunct World Football League, and Bill Hayes who presently holds a post at Winston-Salem State. Most of the 32 applicants asked not to be identified because they did not want to jeopardize their jobs should they not be selected.

The screening committee, which is comprised of administrators, sports affiliates within the University and stu-

dents, met Wednesday to discuss the interviewees. According to Carl Anderson, Vice President for student affairs, the committee felt as though there was a good cross section of candidates already interviewed, however no particular choice was disclosed.

Upon the decision of the screening committee, a meeting then has to be set up by Dr. Anderson and Athletic Director Leo Miles with University President James Cheek. The purpose of this meeting will be contract negotiations.

Anderson conceded that they would like to make their choice as soon as possible so the new coach can get in, set up his staff, and start recruiting as soon as possible.

According to members of the screening committee the decision has been narrowed to four candidates.

Members of the Bison football squad are anticipating a selection very

soon. Steve Wilson, one of the Bison's outstanding receivers over the past four years commented on the selection of the new coach.

"It's very tough to recruit an athlete and you can't tell him who the coach is going to be. By the time a new coach is selected all of the good prospects will already have decided what schools they're going to attend."

The selection process was held up for approximately a month because the holiday season came immediately after the decision was made to terminate Porter's contract. At the present, assistant coaches Bill Manning and Fred Freeman are doing the recruiting for the Bison.

Members of the screening committee refused to disclose whether they were leaning towards any particular candidate. However, according to Anderson the selection process will be ending soon.

Bisonettes Defeat Delaware St.



Bisonettes are pressed full court by the Morgan team.

Photo by Eddie Hankins

Weekend Athlete

Ice Skating for Young and Old

By Etta Solomon
Hilltop Staffwriter

The words "short and sassy" in the past three years have become familiar to the American public via television. Perhaps if you think the young women featured in these ads is a lucky model think again.

Dorothy Hamill earned the right to make her hairstyle a part of the American culture by being the most recent olympic champion in the exciting sport of skating.

Ice Skating is the sport of gliding over a smooth, icy surface on skates. Millions of people throughout the world enjoy ice skating. For centuries, the sport was limited to the winter months in the cold regions of the world. But today, ice can be reproduced mechanically, making it a year round sport in any climate. Professional ice shows which tour the U.S., Canada, and other countries have helped to increase its popularity.

Hundreds of years ago, man discovered that he could travel across ice easily if he tied animal bones to his feet. The earliest account of skating for pleasure dates about 1175. Wooden skates with iron blades appeared later. Almost all of the Dutch people learned to skate so they could travel over the countries many frozen canals in winter.

The first skating club was established in the United States in 1849. During the 1800s steel blades replaced the iron ones.

The best way to learn to skate is under the guidance of a skillful, experienced skater. Properly fitted skates play an important part in learning to skate. If the boots are too large the skater's feet will lack form support and he will lose control of his body. If the boots are too tight he will have cold feet and cramped muscles.

Perhaps, the best aspect of skating is that anyone of any age can ice skate. Ice Skating provides good exercise, strengthens the leg muscles, and improves the posture. Also, many people find that skating helps them to relax.

In the Washington, D.C. area there are several ice skating rinks. Sculpture Garden Outdoor Ice which is located on the mall downtown, is perhaps the most popular rink in the area.

Manager Mary Arthurs said, "We get a totally mixed group of people here on the mall. College students, church groups, and the handicapped

find our rink attractive.

"Skating is very popular on the mall because people get tired of looking at museums." Sculpture Gardens is especially famous for its lighted beauty at night.

Mike Cunningham, manager of the Village House Ice Skating Arena said, "Business is up this year because of the colder weather."

"All over the country business is up and new rinks are being built all the time."

"D.C. is a very seasonal area and people are beginning to get the idea that you can skate year round." While the main goal of ice skating is to have fun, many take the sport seriously. There are two kinds of competitive ice skating: figure skating and speed skating.

Competitive figure skating began during the 1800s. In the 1860s American skater Jackson Haines showed that the graceful moves of ballet could be used in figure skating. Since then, figure skating has been closely tied to dancing. International figure skating competition began in Austria in 1871.

For many years, Europeans won most of the major figure skating championships. But since the 1940s Americans have done well in international contests. American women who have won olympic and world figure skating titles include: Tenley Albright, Peggy Fleming, Carol Heiss, and Dorothy Hamill.

Dick Button, and the brothers David and Jayes Alan Jenkins, all of the U.S., have won similar men's honors.

Speed skating, involves races of all lengths. Americans have also done well in this competition.

Ice shows developed from figure skating. These colorful spectacles include ballet like routines, comedy, and other acts performed by expert skaters. A number of champion skaters go on to star in the Ice Capades or Ice Follies.

The Ice Capades will come to the Washington area in February and will feature disco ice skating.

Audrey Weisinger, a teacher at the Fairfax Ice Skating rink began her training at the age of eight. Today at 24 she is a Gold Medalist figure and free style skater. Edee Brookes another teacher at Fairfax skated with the ice capades for two years.

"Being a competitive skater takes an incredible amount of hard work," said

Weisinger, "being that most skaters practice five hours or more a day and are in special programs at school." Weisinger stresses that girls like Hamill are one in a million.

"I knew Dorothy when she was young and she didn't do that well." In fact, I beat her once.

"It takes talent, personality and charisma to win, Hamill just put it all together at the right time."

Perhaps the most important aspect of training for professional ice skating is parents who are willing to sacrifice. The cost of training is phenomenal and many skaters must have sponsors or they are forced to drop out.

Ice Skating is both competitive and enjoyable. But the most important aspect of any sport is to have fun and enjoy yourself. Ice Skating is great exercise and can be done by both young and old alike.

By Vicki J. Ballou
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Howard University women's basketball team lost two of their tallest players over the Christmas break but what they lost in height, they hope to replace in speed.

Centers Yvonne Elliot and Sandra Fields will not return to the Bisonette lineup this semester. Point guard Dianne Blackwell will also be absent. All three were freshmen.

Teresa Guerrant, 6-3 junior, is the tallest remaining player for Howard. Although Guerrant does not usually start, Coach Sylvia Grooms says she has much potential. However, Grooms says Guerrant must be more aggressive. Currently, Winsome Davidson, 5-11, alternates at center and forward.

"We're left without any height but

we can compensate with speed," said Grooms.

The Bisonettes will use this strategy tonight when they face William Patterson College in the Burr Gym.

William Patterson (10-2), is led by 6-2 center Debbie Conerie who averages 20 points and 11 rebounds per game. Patterson is in Division I of the AIAW.

"They (William Patterson) are not a running team so we will want to run against them — press them so we can force some turn-overs," said Grooms.

Currently, the Bisonettes sport a three game win streak and a 5-3 record overall. They defeated Delaware State 61-52 last Tuesday night.

The two teams traded baskets throughout the first half with neither team dominating the game. Howard took a slight 28-27 advantage at the half.

However, in the second half the Bisonettes took charge. They frustrated Delaware's efforts, switching defensive strategies. The Bisonettes also opened the second half with a full court press. Delaware turned the ball over and Howard was able to capitalize. The Bisonettes led throughout the second half.

Charlene Marks led the Bisonettes with 16 points. The 5-9 forward has played in the last few contests to provide the team with extra depth.

"Charlene has played hurt for the last two years due to previous injuries," said Grooms. "Right now she's playing very intense and aggressive ball. She's been going to the boards and her shooting is much better."

Winsome Davidson and Julie Murphy both added 12 points each against Delaware.

All-star lineup.



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Notre Dame Rises To No. 1

Larry D. Jones
and
Francis Harris

Hilltop Staffwriter
Part one

National polls are taken by many national sports services. The practice has been in existence since 1936. Sports Illustrated, Basketball Weekly, Street and Smith Yearbook, Basketball Times, United Press International, and Associated Press are the most recognized of the basketball polls. The Hilltop has reviewed these polls and have conducted a poll profiling the top 10 teams in the nation.

Number one on the poll belongs to the University of Notre Dame of South Bend, Ind. The Irish are the only one of the top two teams in the Associated Press top ten that wasn't defeated last week. By virtue of that fact and their impressive win over number 13 Marquette 65-60 last weekend, the Irish were chosen number one.

Notre Dame, 8-1, has only one loss, to the Kentucky Wildcats in Louisville 81-76. One impressive Irish victory was over UCLA in UCLA's own arena, 81-78.

The Irish leading scorer is 6-7 210 pound forward Kelly Tripucka. Tripucka is averaging 16 points in a balanced offensive attack used by Irish coach Richard "Digger" Phelps. Tripucka is a sophomore and is a member of Sports Illustrated's "Class Of The Class", the sophomore class of '78-79. He is also a preseason Basketball Weekly All-American.

The Irish backcourt has exhibited poise from the season opener through this publication. Veteran point guard Rich Branning runs the Irish show. The 6-3 California native dished out 129 assists last year and controls the Irish offense.

Six-foot-seven Bill Hanzlick starts at guard with Branning and his defensive skills are nationally renowned. Sophomore Stan Wilcox sees plenty of

action in the backcourt. Beef in the front court is the strength of the Irish game. Center Bill Laimbeer is 6-11 and carries around 250 pounds. Six-foot-nine defensive ace, Bruce Flowers splits time in the middle with Laimbeer.

Tripucka's mates at forward are 6-9 Orlando Woodridge and 6-5 classmate Tracy Jackson. The two split playing time, both are also of the sophomore class and play with the control of seniors.

Woodridge is the cousin of former New York Knick Willis Reed and is an exceptional leaper. Jackson is a local favorite as he hails from Paint Branch, Md. His game is fundamentally sound and fits into the team concept his coach preaches.

The University of North Carolina Tar Heels are presently ranked number two by Associated Press and number three by United Press International. Pollsters such as Street & Smith's magazine and Basketball Weekly did not have the Tar Heels ranked in their preseason polls, so the Tar Heels are already doing better than most people expected.

Hurt by the graduation of talented All-American guard Phil Ford, North Carolina has turned to 6-7 All-Atlantic Coast Conference forward Mike O'Koren for leadership. O'Koren, who is averaging 17.3 points per game is getting help on the front line from 6-6 senior Dudley Bradley and 6-6 sophomore Al Wood. Ironically O'Koren is not the team's leading scorer. That distinction goes to Wood.

The guard spot was supposedly a weak point for the Tar Heels, but Head Coach Dean Smith has used 6-1 junior Dave Colascott and 6-5 junior John Virgil to fill the void. Six-foot-two freshman Jimmy Black, who is rarely used, looks to be the North Carolina point guard of the future.

The LSU Tigers of Baton Rouge are the number three team. Many good things had been foreseen for LSU before the season started. They have surpassed their preseason billing of a 12th ranking by Streets and Smith magazine. Their 93-89 victory over last

seasons national champ Kentucky has been the Tigers biggest victory to date.

The amazing thing about LSU (12-2) is that they played most of their games without last year's star performer Durand Rudy Macklin who was out early with an injury. The 6-7 Macklin last year was ranked among the Southeastern conference leaders in scoring and rebounding. Sophomore Greg Cook is filling in for Macklin and is doing a credible job.

The other forward spot is held by 6-8 DeWayne "Astronaut" Scales. Scales is the teams leading scorer popping in over 20 points a game. His long range fade away jumpshot is feared throughout the conference.

The backcourt has senior Al Green playing the shooting guard role. It is a role he is accustomed to, and the major reason for his flight from North Carolina State's campus. Green is scoring at a 21 point pace and is happy as he was during his much traveled high school and prep career.

Green's backcourt partner is sophomore Ethan Martin. Martin is a local product hailing from Baton Rouge's McKinley High. Martin has been a starter since the midseason of his freshman year and is "the glue" in the LSU game plan. The center spot is split between 6-9 Lionel Green and seven-footer Rick Mattick.

The Tigers have a deep bench and coach Dale Brown won't hesitate to go to it. Junior Jordy Hultberg, sophomore Willie Sims, walkon freshman Ernest Brown and freshman Gus "Kojack" Randolph all see considerable playing time.

Number four are the Bruins of UCLA. During the preseason, Basketball Weekly picked the Bruins as the number one team in the country. The Bruins proceeded to lose to Notre Dame one week into the season and have since dropped one other game to Stanford. The Bruins are back to their winning ways and are ranked third in the Associated Press poll.

UCLA is led by one of the finest players in the nation in 6-9 senior David Greenwood who is averaging seventeen points per game to equal his

output of last season. Playing opposite Greenwood are 6-9 juniors Gig Sims and Kiki Vandeweghe.

In the backcourt the Bruins might have one of the best point guards in the nation in 6-2 Roy Hamilton. Hamilton has been playing on the same team with Greenwood since the tenth grade so the two know how to play together. Playing along Hamilton is 6-3 senior Brad Holland a superior streak shooter.

The biggest surprise of the season are the Fighting Illi of the University of Illinois (15-1). No one picked Illinois to even be in the Big Ten Conference race, never mind a race for a national title and a number five Hilltop poll ranking.

Illinois coach Lou Henson's squad has won with a controlled passing offense and a solid man-for-man defense. The team is built around their 6-11 mountain of a center Derick "The Incredible Hulk," Holcomb. Holcomb transferred from the University of Indiana and is the main reason for the team's surge. His intimidating body is the stronghold of the team and his defense has led to their early success. Holcomb is rejecting four shots per contest and has countless number of scares to his credit.

The Illinois offensive punch comes from their sophomore guard and forward combo of Mark Smith and Ed Johnson. They are fast making a reputation for themselves in the Big Ten. Smith is 6-8 and is so talented that he plays a backcourt slot. He leads the team in scoring, with a 15 point average, and assist with four a game. Smith and center Holcomb were teammates at Peoria Richwoods High. Johnson is also scoring 15 points a game.

Illinois is no fluke as many would want you to believe. Several of their victories have been over noteworthy opposition. They have beaten Associated Press-number twelve and seventeen teams Syracuse 64-61 and Texas A.M. 71-57. They defeated the then number one team Michigan State 57-55. Their only defeat was to fellow ranker Ohio State in overtime 69-66.

Bison Drop Two in Conference



Carlton Richardson attempts to shoot over a Morgan State player

Lawrence Livingston
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Bison are in the midst this weekend. After playing the University of Wisconsin last night, the Bison will be hosted by Illinois State tomorrow after losing two Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference match-ups this week.

The first game of the Bison two game demise came at the hands of the rival Bears of Morgan State University. The Bison lost that contest 80-74 before a capacity crowd at Burr gymnasium. The next Bison loss was to Delaware State 76-62. The Bison had just defeated the Hornets last week in Dover, Delaware. The loss was the first to Delaware since A. B. Williamson, Bison head coach, has been at the helm.

The loss to the Hornets dropped the Bison to a 1-2 conference record and 9-5 over-all. The loss also puts the Bison half a game behind the Hornets who are 2-2 in the MEAC.

The Hornets opened the game in the same manner they started last week's game in Delaware. The Hornets jumped out front with 10 unanswered points at the beginning of the game.

Poor shooting by the Bison caused the unexpected loss to their under-rated opponents. The Bison shot 24 of 70 from the field for a 34 point average.

The Hornet attack was led by Charles Shealey who made 12 of 18 shots and six free throws for 30 points. The Bison were led by Dorian Dent with 11 points. At the half the Bison trailed the State team by 6.

As the Hornets went into a stall with approximately 10 minutes remaining in the game, the Bison stole the ball four times but failed to cash in on any opportunity.

In the preliminary game, the Bisonnettes won over the Hornets 61-52.

With ten games remaining on the Bison schedule there are four Bison

averaging in double figures. Larry Spriggs leads the Bison with 16 points. Nathaniel Speight has an 11.3 scoring average and Carlton Richardson and Dent both score 10 ppg.

★★★★

Steve Wilson, the outstanding Bison griddler who has led the Bison the past four years in pass receiving, recently participated in the Black College All-Star Bowl in New Orleans.

Wilson, the only Howard representative, played on the winning East squad, which won by a 25-20 score. The East All-Stars were composed of players from the Mid Eastern Athletic Conference, The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, and independents, Tennessee State, Central State, and Cheyney State.

The West All-Stars were players from the Southwestern Athletic Conference, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, and independents Arkansas A&M.

The coach of the east squad was Billy Hayes of Winston Salem State (N.C.) who is also said to be one of the Bison coaching prospects.

Wilson, who broke a number of receiving records during his four years, had four catches in that game for 65 yards. The starting quarterback for the east squad was Alvin Cauthorn of North Carolina Central.

The game was looked at as an opportunity for players from Black schools to be viewed by professional football teams.

"Scouts were there from about 20 teams including some Canadian teams," said Wilson. "Right now I'm in a position of waiting until May before I find out and decide if I'll go pro," he added.

"In the past, players from Black schools didn't get the exposure that people from other schools got. It'll help out a lot of guys to get that extra chance.

CUSTOMER INFORMATION FROM GENERAL MOTORS

WHAT "STICKER PRICES" REALLY MEAN

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Remember, the "sticker price" is only the suggested price. The actual selling price may be different. That's because the law of supply and demand affects the prices of cars, just as it affects most other prices. And market conditions change all the time.

For example: a very popular model may sell at the suggested price, but frequently cars will sell for less, because the automobile business is highly competitive.

The difference between the "sticker price" and the wholesale price—that's what the dealer pays us—is called the markup, or dealer's discount. This changes from time to

time, but as a general rule the markup on small cars is lower than on full-size cars.

The dealer's markup helps to pay his rent, taxes, salaries, utility bills—all that it costs to run a business. And he also has to make a profit, or he can't stay in business. Last year, GM dealers reported about two cents profit on each dollar of sales. As you can see, competition doesn't leave the average dealer a very big margin of profit.

You can affect the price you pay. It depends on the marketplace, for one thing. You may get a bigger break if you choose a slower-selling model or a car the dealer already has in stock. The latest sales figures published in many newspapers will give you some idea of how cars are selling, although the demand for a particular model may be greater or less in your area.

How much optional equipment you order on your car also makes a big difference in its price. Go over the list carefully, and equip the car just the way you want it. Then it will have most value for you, and you'll enjoy it more. You shouldn't buy what you won't use, although much of the equipment you add to your

new car will make it worth more when you decide it's time to trade it in.

Most buyers trade in a used car when they buy a new one. And the value of used cars varies according to demand as well as to their condition. Performance and appearance count, so it's a good idea to maintain your car and keep it clean. The more you can get for your old car, the less will be your out-of-pocket cost to replace it with a new one.

But whichever car you choose, the price should never be your only consideration. The dealer's reputation and his service capability are also important.

Our interest is in helping both you and the dealer to get a fair deal. We want you to be satisfied with your car. That's good for you, good for the dealer, and good for us.

This advertisement is part of our continuing effort to give customers useful information about their cars and trucks and the company that builds them.

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Satire

Howard Invents New Sports

By Dwayne Conyers
Hilltop Staffwriter

Howard's limited success in sports led the athletic department to invent a new sport in hopes that the Bison team will master it and may win recognition as best team in that particular sport.

According to the coach of this new addition to the Howard Bison athletic department, Harrison P. Guinea, the name of this sport will be "Foot-sketball", an odd combination of football and basketball.

The rules are simple. According to Guinea, "As the basketball is kicked to the opposing side, they try to dribble it back and shoot it over the goal post for eight points. Field goals count for two points."

We hope that the game is as simple as explained, for the team's sake.

The first game was between the Bison and the 9th & D St. University (Washington, D.C.) team. After the first kick, Howard's team successfully dribbled the ball to the 30 yd. line until the ball was passed to Myron X. Justice (team knucklehead) who was tackled by a member of the visiting team and the ball was dribbled by the visitors team and successfully dunked for eight points. The rest of the game was about the same, final score: Visitors-98 and the Bison-12.

What happened Coach? I asked Coach Guinea. He replied, "No comment...no comment."

The next meet was with a better known team from Philadelphia. The

33rd and Diamond St. University "Hubcaps". This time, the Bison did much better. They lost to the Hubcaps by only 80 points.

Seeing that he was getting nowhere by playing these small teams, Coach Guinea sent challenges to the teams of the top ten colleges. Being strongly refused, he sent letters to other schools, and got the same response. He went on down the list of colleges until he reached the bottom where were the Washington "Pornos" and the Philly "Hubcaps". Not desiring a rematch with those teams, he went to the athletic department who created another new sport.

Now, the Bison will be playing "basketball" coached by Dr. Darwin Skeleton, former professor in the anatomy department.

Baseketball is a combination of baseball and basketball and require the players to hit a baseball directly into a hoop and dribble a basketball around the bases for a homerun.

After taking a bribe from Coach Skeleton, the Delaware State team agreed to play one game with the Bison, because of the nature of the game, it ended in a tie—zero-zero.

Taking the hint from the Bison performance in the last two new sports the athletic department decided to stick to losing the standard sports with out adding more flops. And what about Coaches Guinea and Skeleton? They've been assigned to teach womens health classes next semester.

Campus Speakout

Robert F. Carroll, III
Sophomore
Miami, FL
Accounting

1. Yes, there are few Black leaders, although Black people are still in the same condition as far as the media is concerned. As of ten years ago, a few such as Andrew Young and Vernon Jordan have managed to break into the headlines with major issues concerning Black people both in America and throughout the world not only are issues brought up, but motions for solutions are also recommended by these new leaders.

2. Since students must obtain parking permits, the University should provide adequate parking spaces instead of ticketing and towing cars away. A new procedure should be formulated in order to solve the present parking situation.



1. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday was celebrated Monday, Jan. 15. He is widely renowned as one of the greatest "leaders" of Black people in this country and around the world. Charges have been made in recent years that Black people have few or no real leaders anymore. Other people say that those who lead are ignored by the media, the imagemakers.

DO YOU THINK THERE ARE NATIONAL BLACK LEADERS TODAY?

2. The city recently began a second phase of its "crackdown" on motorists who illegally park. Violators will be towed away in many instances; hundreds have been already. Residents complain that there isn't adequate parking available, and that the government should find other ways to supplement its revenue.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE LATEST CRACKDOWN ON PARKING?



Laura Banks
Senior
Washington, D.C.
Psychology

1. Yes, I think that there are national Black leaders today but I don't think that they get all of the recognition that they deserve because they don't have the full support of the Black community. One reason for this is because some of the issues being raised by some of the national leaders are ones that do not directly affect the daily activities of the community. However, Rev. Jesse Jackson raises many issues that are vital and pertinent to Black people from every walk of life.

2. I am outraged by the "crackdown" on parking. I think that it is unreasonable, especially at Howard University, because there really aren't adequate parking facilities for students. I think that the University should be responsible for devising a new scheme for parking on campus. Possibly, a first come, first serve policy for student parking lots with a fee of \$.50.



Solanke Abiodun
Sophomore
Nigeria
Architecture

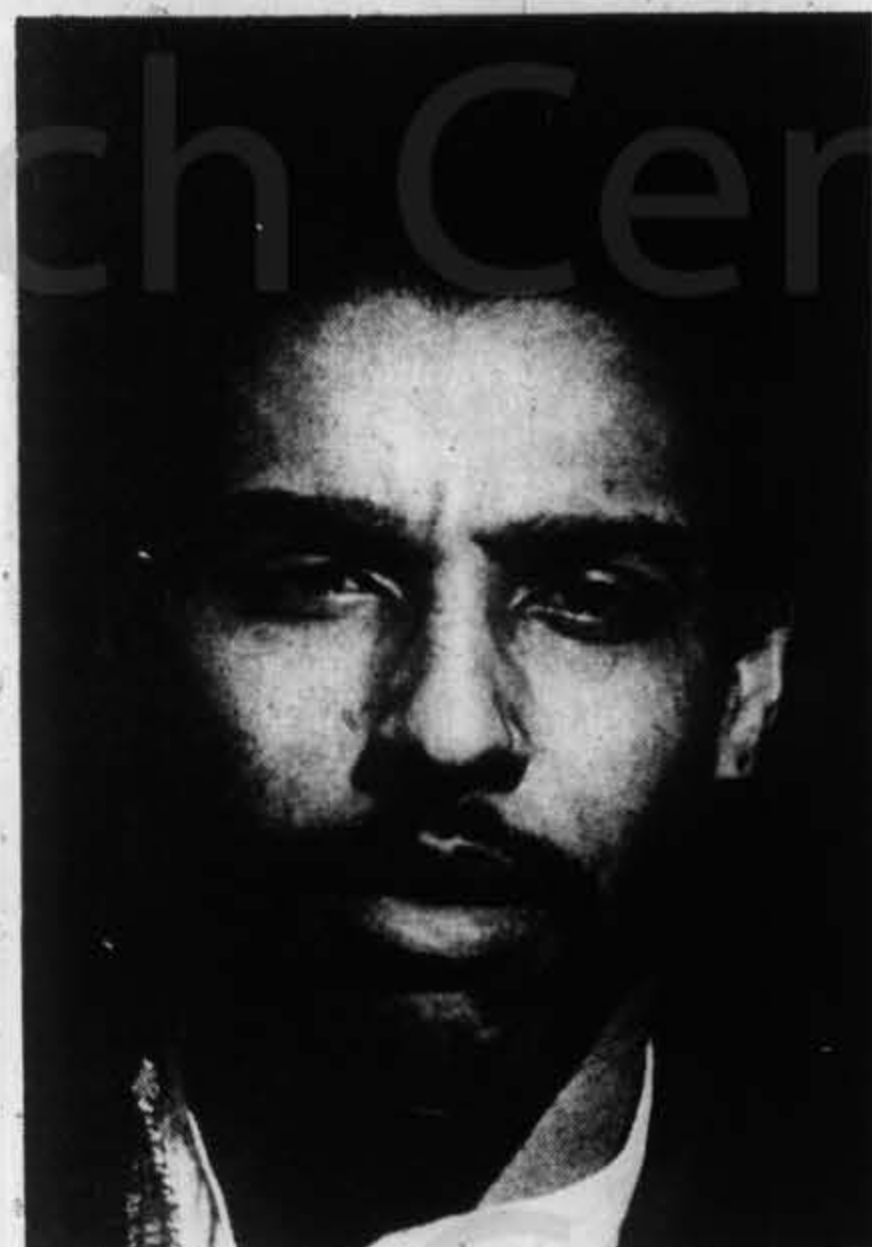
1. No. The spirit of Black solidarity has died down. The struggles of our brothers and sisters of the sixties are no longer sustained by the present generation. It is my opinion that the few Black people who have "made it" in this country are self-centered and do not care for the aspirations of their fellow Black brothers and sisters!

2. The recent "crackdown" on motorists who illegally park is null, void and uncalled for. The most hazardous impact is on students. I feel more parking spaces should be provided on the University campus for students' use. Imagine a student whose car is towed away. How does a student who struggles to pay tuition pay for exorbitant charges on a towed car?

Jerry L. Williamson
Senior
South Orange, N.J.
History

1. Yes, I do think there are national Black leaders today. Rev. Jesse Jackson for one is a prime example of this. But compared to Martin Luther King and the influences that thrust him to power, our leaders today do not have the George Wallaces that thrust King into that position of a leader of Black people.

2. As a motorist, I agree that the city must find other ways to supplement its revenue. Through my travels throughout the city it is very hard to find a legal parking space anywhere.



Vivian Isom
Junior
New York, N.Y.
Broadcast Production

1. Yes, I feel there are Black leaders around the world, but they do not have the influence on Black people that Martin Luther King Jr. had. Nor do they have the support of Black people the way Dr. King had. Hopefully in the future we will have someone again like Dr. King because in these times we need one.

2. I think it's ridiculous that we as students must park so far away from campus. There also should be parking free of charge for students. Isn't the administration taking enough money from us with tuition?



Speakout Photography by Eppie Hankins

Hilltop Happenings

South Carolinians

There will be a meeting of The South Carolina Club on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1979 at 7:00 in room 133 Douglass Hall. All members are urged to attend. Business of importance will be discussed. New members are welcomed.

Dean's List

All Liberal Arts Students with a g.p.a. of 3.2 for a minimum of 12 credit hours obtained during the academic year 1977-78 are requested to verify whether or not their name appears on the lists posted in the lobby of Locke Hall.

Microcomputer Club

The Microcomputer Club presents Professor William Neal in a workshop titled "A Concert Featuring Elements of Electronic and Computer Generation of Music." The workshop will be held Jan. 24 at 4:00 pm in Downing Hall, room 3105.

WICI MEETING

There will be an important meeting of all Women in Communications members on Monday, January 22, 1979 at 5 p.m. in room B201—Journalism. The subject will be the Communications Conference. It is mandatory that all members attend!

WHBC

There are now positions open for Male and Female disc jockeys. For those who are interested, there will be a meeting Wed. Jan. 22, at 1:00 p.m. If you cannot make the meeting call 636-0673 and ask for C. Hill.

At least 10 positions are available for reliable and responsible students interested in being on the Public Relations Staff at WHBC. Our first meeting is on Tues. Jan. 21, at 3:00 p.m. For more information contact Vivian at 636-6674 or 6673.

Virginians

The Tidewater Area Bisons will meet on Sunday, Jan. 21 at 4:00 p.m. in the Drew Hall lounge. All old and new members are asked to attend.

Photographers!

On Sat. Jan. 20 at 9:00 a.m. the Photo dept. of The Hilltop will present the first in a series of Photography Workshops. The theme is light: seeing it, reading it, throwing it. The entire Howard community is welcome. Refreshments will be served. Admission is free. For info call Ajax at 636-6867.

Reggae Jam

Escape winter! Win a trip to Trinidad's Carnival as the Pan Caribbean group presents a "Reggae - Soca - Disco Jam" featuring the "78-79 Disco Champion, Trinidad's "Electro Funk (Tampi & Rosie) at All Soul's Church (Peirce Hall), 16th & Harvard Sts., NW on Saturday January 20. First 10 ladies are free.

Lost and Found

Found in the Educational Advisory Center last week, a beautiful folding umbrella (female). The owner may claim it upon proper description.

Freshmen

"Freshmen Transitions" is a six-week group experience for entering freshmen and transfer students. Participants will have an opportunity to share experiences with other students, and to learn more about University Services. Contact: Eva Chunn or Reginald Nettles at the University Counseling Service, or call 636-6870.

Ubiquity

Ubiquity cordially invites all students interested in the family to attend our Open House Sunday, January 28, at 3 p.m. in the basement of Carver Hall. All freshmen and sophomores are welcome.

Smoker

The brothers of Phi Beta Sigma, Alpha Chapter, present A Smoker at Harambee House, Kilomajor Room, January 21, 1979, 8:00 p.m. promptly. Guest speaker is "Dr. Gilbert Daily. Come and take part in this traditional affair. All are welcome.

Club Philadelphia

Attention all members, there will be a meeting for all members Monday, January 22nd at 7:00 p.m. in Cook Hall's Lounge. This meeting is very important, up coming events and appointments for pictures for the 1978-1979 BISON Yearbook will be discussed. Please be on time.

African Students

There will be a meeting of the Organization of African Students Monday, January 29, at the School of Architecture (Basement) at 2 p.m. Elections will be discussed, and nominees for the different offices will be accepted.

Pictures

Attention all students: Portraits for the BISON Yearbook will be taken from January 29 to February 12, 1979. Undergraduates will take their pictures from 11:20-2:00, Seniors from 3-6:00. Please note the day and time. Call BISON Yearbook, 636-7870, 71 for further information.

SAM Afternoon

The school of Business' Society for Advancement of Management (SAM) will sponsor an afternoon of games, music, and refreshments in the student lounge Wednesday, January 24, 1979 from 12-5 p.m.

There will be a fifty cent admission charge. For those who aren't competitive... there'll be an inexpensive Iranian International Dinner Sale outside the lounge.

Women

Alpha Kappa Alpha presents "Dimensions of Finer Womanhood": 1979 Rush Activities. Jan. 19, 8:00-10:00 p.m., Frazier Hall Lounge. Jan. 20, 7:00-9:00 p.m., School of Social Work, January 21, 3:00-5:00 p.m., A.K.A. House-1751 New Hampshire Ave. N.W.

Allied Health

On Saturday, January 27, at 6:30-9:30 p.m. at the Harambee House, Rahama Ball Room, The College of Allied Health Sciences Student Council presents: "A TRIBUTE to the Senior Class of the Class of 1979 College of Allied Health Sciences."

A reception, Buffet Dinner and a Panel Discussion will be featured by Rich Adams of WDM-TV Channel 9. Speakers for the evening will be: Mayor Marion Barry, District of Columbia and others.

For tickets or further information come to the College of Allied Health Sciences—635-7565.

Life in Spain

Each year for 5 weeks of the summer, a program is offered to students in the U.S. and Canada to travel and study in Spain. Last summer, 98 student from 28 states, departed from Kennedy Airport in New York and flew to Madrid. The group was then bussed to the campus of the Ciudad Universitaria. Each class met five days a week and courses ranged from Elementary Spanish to Literature and Culture.

All persons interested should write to Dr. Doreste, Augustana College, Rock Island, IL 61201 as soon as possible. Space is very limited.

International Students

The office of International Student Services has published the first issue of a Newsletter for international students. You can pick up a copy in Room 211 of the Administration Bldg. Students are invited to contribute to future issues.

Lecture

Howard University's D.C. Alumni Club presents, "Focus: Howard University School of Religion" (Occult and Spiritual Dynamics). Guest speaker: Dr. Leon Wright, Professor, New Testament, Language and Literature. Will discuss "Many Faceted Religions and Their Impact Upon Human Experiences". January 29, 7:30 p.m. School of Architecture Auditorium.

Summer Jobs

The Summer Job Program for students is open for the forthcoming summer. The Southwestern Co., a subsidiary of the Times/Mirror Co. is recruiting. Interested students of all fields are welcome. Interviews scheduled Tuesday, January 23, in the School of Social Work Auditorium Lobby at 4 p.m. with a district sales manager of the company.

Communications Conference

Register now for the School of Communications 8th annual Communications Conference. No fee if you register before January 27. Advanced registration hours: 9:00 a.m.-1 p.m. M-F & 4:00 p.m.-7 p.m. M-F. Place: Rm. 130 Annex III (Freedmen's Square). Please bring your I.D.

NAACP

The Howard University Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. presents a workshop on Saturday, January 20th from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. Topics for the workshops will be: 1) Career Planning; 2) Job Opportunities for the Youth; 3) Job Skill Requirements for the Youth; 4) Motivation for the Youth. The workshops will be held at the O.I.C. Building 3224 16th St., N.W. at the corner of Park Rd. For further information contact the N.A.A.C.P. office rm. 291 Office of Student Life or contact Wanda Henderson at 678-3511.

Jazz

Tired of freaking? Enjoy an evening of jazz. Featuring some of Howard University's finest musicians.

Time: 8:00 p.m. until Place: Cook Hall Lounge Date: January 20, free. Enjoy an evening of inner peace. There will also be poetry readings. Tea will be served.

International Students

The U.S. Immigration Service has reminded us of the requirement for all aliens residing in the United States to complete Form I-53, the Alien Address Report, during the calendar month of January, 1979. This requirement may be satisfied by filling in the Address Report Card which is available to any International student at Howard in the Howard University postal station, at the counter of the Office of International Student Services, Room 211, Admin., or at any U.S. Post Office. There is no charge for this card. Your co-operation will be greatly appreciated as failure to report is a punishable offense.

Omega Smoker

The men of Alpha Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Inc., will present their annual Smoker on Monday, January 22, at 7 p.m. at the Omega Fraternity House at 13th & Harvard Sts. N.W. Invitation only. For an invitation see any Que.

Party

The Alpha Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity is having a party at All Soul's Church tonight from 10:30 until...

Kappa Alpha Psi Presents

The men of this noble klan invite all interested men to their annual smoker to be held Sunday, January 28 at the Kappa Kastle. This memorable occasion will be from 4:00 until see you there!

Volunteers

A D.C. public school teacher is seeking tutors in Chemistry, Algebra, Physics, and English from Howard University. If you can volunteer at least one hour of your free time to help a needy student, please call: Ms. Theresa Lang-Jackson at 724-4235 between 8:30 am - 5 pm weekdays.

Senior Class Trip

The first 20 students to pay on the Senior Class Trip to Montego Bay, Jamaica, will receive a discount on the final payment. Please hurry.

Special Services

All Special Service Students are urged to come to the University Counseling Center and request tutors for this semester's classes. Also, many activities are being planned. Sign up now!

Graduate Students

The Graduate Students in the Department of Communication Arts and Sciences will meet today (Fri. Jan. 19) at 3 p.m. in room 148 (conference room) of Locke Hall. Refreshments will be served. Please be prompt.

Phi Beta Sigma

This Saturday come out and celebrate the Super-Bowl weekend with the men and starlets of PHI BETA SIGMA. Music will be provided by Ron "D.J. Deluxe" Deveaux and Mike Archie. Also, free refreshments will be on hand at the Red Eye Bar. It all starts at the Sigma Chateau, 10:00 p.m., 1327 "R" Street, N.W.

AKA Rush

Alpha Kappa Alpha presents "Dimensions of Finer Womanhood": 1979 Rush Activities. Jan. 19, 8-10 p.m., Frazier Hall. January 20, 7-9 p.m., School of Social Work. Jan. 21, 3-5 p.m., A.K.A. House - 1751 New Hampshire Ave. N.W.

Yoga

Yoga and meditation in the Burr Gym-Handball Court Mon. and Wed. starting Jan. 22, 6:30-8 pm. Wear loose-fitting clothes and bring a blanket. To register, call Mr. Harris at the Office of Student Life.

Igbimo Orito

We will have our First General Fellowship meeting on Sunday, January 21 at 4:00 at the Christian Student Center, 2324 First and Bryant Street (one block from Bethune Hall). Come and fellowship with us and find out what we are about! Remember Bible studies have already started this week. Make sure you sign up for one. Check last week's Hilltop for further details.

Fellowship

W.J. Seymour Pentecostal Fellowship invites the Howard University Community to join in a "Prayer and Praise" Service Wednesdays, 5:30 p.m. at 100 Bryant St., N.W. Call 232-5918.

Drama

The Department of Drama Experimental Theatre presents a Friday workshop session with Faye Walker, professional stage manager of the Broadway hit "For Colored Girls..." Jan. 22, at 12:00. Under the guidance of Vera Katz and Henri Edmonds.

Recreation

Local organizations are looking for individuals with an interest in recreational and sports activities to work as volunteers in their community programs. If you like working with children and adolescents and have an interest in sports, the Volunteer Clearinghouse needs you. For further information call the Volunteer Clearinghouse at 333-0455.

CLASSIFIED

PERSONAL \$500 Grant available - Apply NOW. Call International Scholarship Foundation. (215) 103-1848.

EXTENSIONS

Unto Us...

About The Writers

Harvey Perry is a junior majoring in Anthropology. Born under the sign of Gemini, Mr. Perry, comes from Linden, New Jersey. He is presently an active member of the Howard University Student Aid to Political Prisoners. Mr. Perry enjoys reading, researching and meditating. He hopes to study Archeology on the graduate level.

Ulssysia Jones is a freshman in the School of Liberal Arts. Born under the sign of Pisces, Ms. Jones comes from Massachusetts. She is presently a regular writer for Extensions Magazine. She enjoys writing, horse-back-riding and the martial arts. She hopes to become an active participant in Black journalism.

Sunni M. Khalid is a junior majoring in print journalism. Born under the sign of Libra, Mr. Khalid comes from Highland Park, Michigan. He is special assignment editor for the Communicator and staffwriter for the Hilltop. Mr. Khalid enjoys writing. He hopes to become a news correspondent in Southern and Central Africa.

Kelvin J. Smalls is a freshman majoring in architecture. Born under the sign of Virgo, Mr. Smalls comes from Edisto Island, South Carolina. He is presently a staffwriter for Extensions Magazine. He enjoys reading, writing, jogging and playing the saxophone. He hopes to become an architect.

This Month in Extensions...

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Thence forward, and forever half free... p. 8b

The drama of Paul Robeson... p. 9a

Garvey-dreamer or realist?... p. 9b



A King Was Born

1979-A Time For Change

Yes! 1978 is gone. We must say farewell to all of it. It is old news, another chapter in the history of lost time. Unfortunately, we cannot go back and grab it, making necessary changes here and there. We can only forget it. 1979 is here and we must deal with that reality.

As a people we must get our minds straight and define our priorities. A lot could be accomplished if Black people took advantage of the individual resources we all have to offer. We must not allow ourselves to be subjected to the age old problems of oppression. Let 1979 be a year of aggression and progress. We must not be stopped in our efforts to speak up, put up and take what is rightfully ours.

The journey of 1979 isn't going to be an all-smooth non-stop trip. Like '78, it will have its share of detours and road blocks. Only a well-thought out, carefully constructed route will get us safely to our destinations. It is essential that our people now prepare for the upcoming events of this new year. We must all make every possible effort to acquire more power so that we might, to an extent, have some input in the direction of our lives and perhaps even control certain changes.

Although another year is behind, there is still time and hope. In 1979 as in '78, there will be the ultimate war and peace, victory and defeat, birth and death. Aside from these, all else is unpredictable but not uncontrollable. In '79 as in '78, only the strong in mind and heart will be wise enough to use the tools of strength, knowledge and persistency to effectively deal with the many accomplices of time. It is not beyond us to deal with the decisions of the world. But we must first deal with the small matters of existence within ourselves.

As a strong and vibrant people, we must lay aside personal prejudices and hangups and proceed with the difficult task of survival.

Nevertheless, 1979 is more than just another year. It is a brand-new day. And it is our responsibility to make the most of it.

The staff of Extensions welcomes new and returning students. It is our sincere hope that 1979 will be a productive and progressive year for all.

Sandhi

King - The Drum Major

By Harvey Perry

Had he lived, he would have been celebrating his fiftieth birthday, but knowing his character, he would have been struggling to save a world that seems destined to destruction.

Martin Luther King, Jr. had a dream that we would one day reach the "mountain top" and the long hard struggle of Afro-Americans would be won. I hate to be one who bears bad news, but we seem to be centuries away from the base of that beautiful mountain that he described eleven years ago.

I was somewhat hesitant when I was approached with the project of paying tribute to Dr. King, for in 1968, I was an eleven-year-old H. Rap Brown, who wanted to "Burn, baby, burn." And we weren't talking about any disco inferno either. My particular problem was that I kept burning my hand while trying to light the darn fire. So much for my competency in trying to burn buildings.

Much of my reluctance to follow Dr. King's nonviolent philosophy stemmed from ignorance of his principles and philosophy. I could not see how my standing idle while some racist pig was about to blow my head off would help our struggle. I still can't!

But, let's take an objective look into the political philosophy of this great individual named King. I say political philosophy, because it touches upon the whole of our condition. Dr. King believed that nonviolent civil disobedience was the primary and necessary means of effecting the social and political changes that are still unattainable today.

In his youth he became aware of the economic and racial injustice within this society. In his book, "Stride Toward Freedom," he stated that he had watched the Ku Klux Klan in their raids through Black neighborhoods. King became aware that the courts treat us with contempt. Dr. King witnessed and experienced economic exploitation as a teenager working in a factory in Atlanta, Georgia.

While working on a theological degree at Crozier Theological Seminary, Dr. King was doubtful about the power of love to solve social problems. In his own words, "The 'turn the other cheek' philo-



King was jailed many times.

sophy and the 'love your enemies' philosophy are only valid, I felt, when individuals are in conflict with other individuals; when racial groups and nations are in conflict, a more realistic approach is necessary."

Then one Sunday, Dr. King traveled to Philadelphia to hear a sermon by Dr. Mordecai Johnson. Dr. Johnson's sermon was about the life and teaching of Mahatma Gandhi. The message of Gandhi had a most profound impact upon King and he read more about Gandhi and lost his skepticism of the power of love and started to appreciate its usefulness in bringing about social change. King said of Gandhi as, "The first person in history to lift the love ethic of Jesus above mere interaction between individuals."

Another major influence on King's social and political thought was Reinhold Niebuhr. Dr. King felt that Niebuhr gave accurate insights into human behavior, especially the behavior of groups and nations. By 1954, Dr. King developed his positive social philosophy. He described an important point of his philosophy, nonviolent resistance as one of the most powerful weapons available to oppressed people. Dr. King's philosophy of love was expressed politically as nonviolent civil disobedience.

Dr. King's political philosophy and the technique he used for bringing about change were a direct outgrowth of his religious and moral principles.

Dr. King believed political life without religious principles was a soul-destroying process. He never really defined religion, but he did write of some of the necessary ingre-

dients of a good religion. He believed that a positive religion should grant one the inner stability with which to face life.

Dr. King was a trailblazer among the clergy. He believed that a true religion should be concerned with man's social condition, not just some pie in the sky. I can remember during the riots of 1968, I asked my pastor why he failed to talk about social conditions in church, he replied, "Son, that is not God's work." I began to wonder just what in the hell he did consider God's work to be.



King in Selma, Alabama.

In Dr. King's view, religion was necessary to interpret the world in terms of morals and to bridge the gap between what is and what ought to be. He did not see religion and politics as two conflicting bodies. In his book, "Strength to Love," he stated:

"Whereas science and politics give man knowledge which is power; religion gives man wisdom which is control. Politics and science deal mainly with facts; religion deals mainly with values. Whereas science and politics merely investigate; religion interprets. The two are not rivals. They are complementary. Politics and science keep religion from sinking into the valley of crippling irrationalism and paralyzing obscurantism. Religion prevents science and politics from falling into the marsh of obsolete materialism and moral nihilism."

The man certainly was not the insecure and indecisive individual that the NBC television series portrayed him as last February.

The greatest tribute we could have given him was to have searched through all of the unanswered questions in his murder.

Former FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover, was determined to prevent a "Black Messiah" from moving Black people into political and social action.

I had the chance to sit in on many of the sessions of the congressional hearings of Dr. King. It was evident that Hoover's FBI carried out unconstitutional harassment of Dr. King. The intentions of our congressmen are honorable, but a hell of a lot later.

The conspiracy theory has been all but shattered from the simple fact that we allowed ten long years go by before thinking that a conspiracy could have been possible.

There are many people who confronted me with the idea that looking into the murder of Dr. King was a ploy to keep us from moving. Moving where? The main events of this decade seem to be centered around forgetting the past. The buffoon who refuses to learn the past is bound to repeat the same mistakes.

The question is, did Hoover and his beloved FBI create the atmosphere with their propaganda that made a deranged individual like James Earl Ray pull the trigger? Did Ray act alone? Well, I say that anyone who was so stupid that he got himself caught by giving the wrong passport, could not have acted alone.

It is a matter of public record that Hoover hated Dr. King. Having the FBI investigate the murder of Dr. King was as dubious as asking a dog to bite his own tail. Any fool knows that a dog won't attempt such a task, unless there is a flea that was biting on his tail. Congress is like the flea, pricking at the tail of the FBI, but they may be about ten years too late. I'm afraid the cliché, "Better late than never," cannot apply here, for too much is at stake.

The FBI's efforts to politically destroy King are to no avail, because many of the injustices that King fought against are still present in this society. The dynamic situations that produced Martin Luther King, Jr. are still present. We must march towards that "mountain top" by any means necessary.

HALF FREE, HALF SLAVE

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
January 1, 1863

"... On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom. And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in paid service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh."

Signed, President Abraham Lincoln

Sandhi L. Smalls

More than hundred years have passed since Abraham Lincoln signed the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. The ramifications as well as the implications of this document seem endless, and many of them have no doubt escaped us. The circumstances and conditions that led to its writing and its impact on the course of the Civil War was of much significance to the newly freed slaves of yesterday. Nonetheless, the Emancipation Proclamation remains a question to those of us who today have been elevated to another level of bondage.

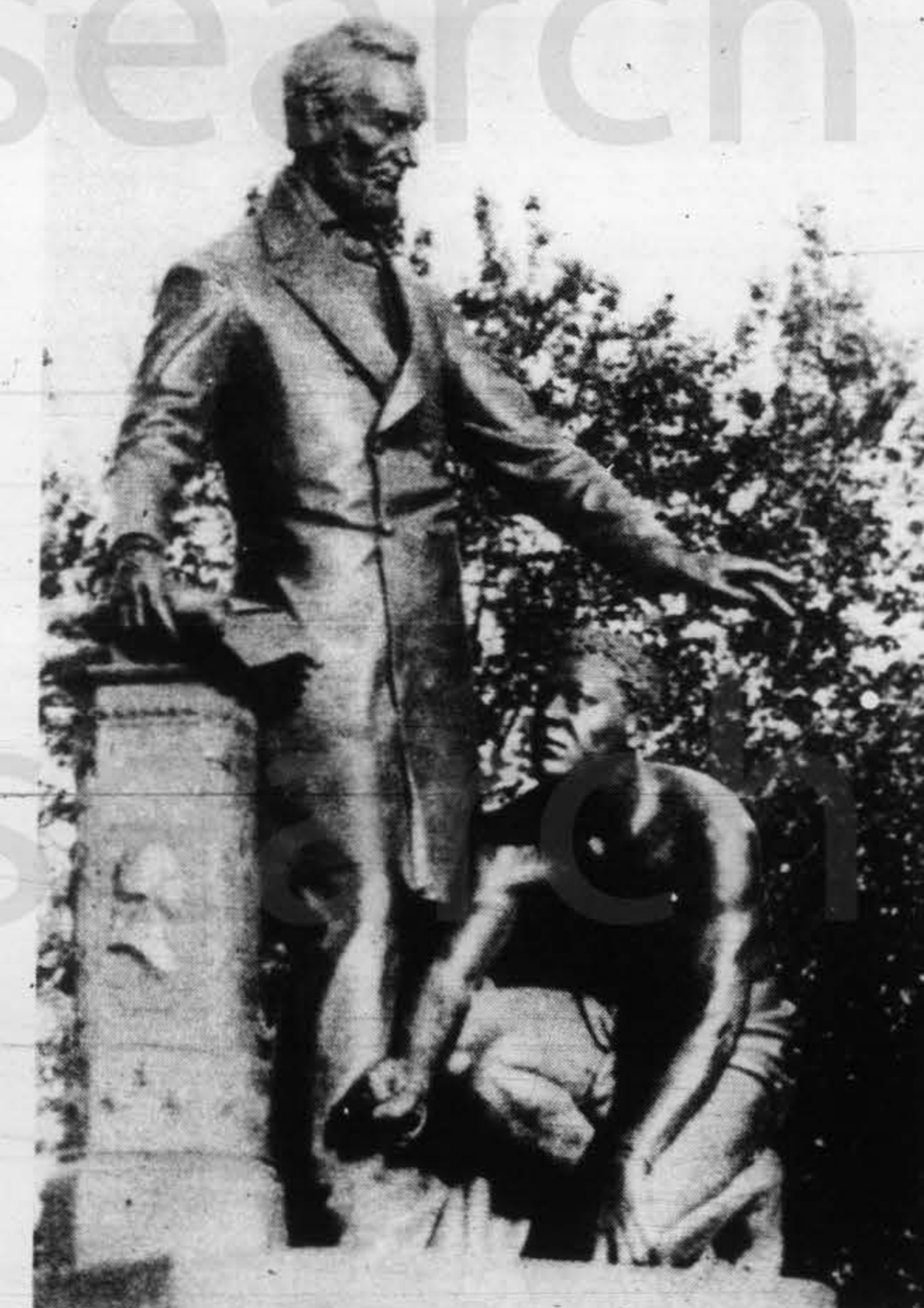
As the institution of slavery became more important to the economic development of the Southern agriculture, the people of the United States watched with uncommon interest the decline of slavery in other parts of the New World. The revolution that led to the emancipation of slaves in Haiti had a profound effect on the attitudes of people in the United States toward slavery and the slave trade.

First and foremost, the proclamation was a military measure. It was not the result of "Lincoln's respect for humanity." The Lincoln Administration hoped to undermine the Confederate war efforts by relieving slaves of their obligation to serve the Confederate cause. It also hoped to receive as many of these former slaves into the armed services of the United States. Some white soldiers were willing to fight and die for the Union but not for emancipation. Others, I'm sure, were delighted with the prospect that Black men would now be permitted to share in the heavy burden of fighting the Confederacy. Perhaps the reaction of the soldier was not very important so long as he contributed to the destruction of the Confederacy by spreading the news among slaves that they were free.

Although this abolitionist president supported Black freedom, he was no advocate of Black equality, as many history books would have us believe. "I have no purpose, he wrote in 1858, 'to introduce political and social equality between the white and Black races."

Apparently, Good Ole Abe did not believe that the Black man was on a par with the white man in mental endowment. Lincoln was not an advocate of Black voting or Black office holding or of Black men serving on juries. Yet, it is said that Lincoln believed in equality of opportunity for all Americans.

A true patriot, Lincoln however, failed to realize that his views on freedom were most contrary to the so-called ideals of the Declaration of Independence. But perhaps the "all men are created equal" phrase in the Declaration did (and does) not include the Black man. Did the author of the Emancipation Proclamation not fully sense that a denial of any basic right was, in



Lincoln was no advocate of Black equality.

effect, a denial of equal opportunity for advancement?

Lincoln's behavior on Black questions not only was a product of his temperament but also reflected his sensitivity to public opinion. On questions relating to Southern Black people Lincoln deliberately took his time. Tomorrow was good enough for him. Never mind the slave. His "make haste slowly" policy on the slave question had various roots, among them, his own mental make-up and his political sensitivity to the opinion of white America.

Lincoln's decision to abolish slavery, was very one-sided, to put it mildly. Freeing Black people in the North was one thing. But freeing Black people in the South was something altogether different. Thus, the runaway slave who escaped rendition under the fugitive laws emancipated himself. The

slave who purchased his freedom or whose master manumitted him increased the precedents and examples of freedom. The slave who escaped via the Underground Railroad was "free at last" even if the restrictions of his adopted Northern home kept him from being completely free. Some of the slaves who revolted got their freedom, but the price they paid in suffering and death was indeed high.

A clever politician, Lincoln realized that slavery had a grave effect on the white worker. He saw that slavery was contrary to the best interest of the wage earners in the North, who were forced to compete with unpaid slave laborers. Thus the Emancipation Proclamation not only aided the Black man but also the masses of white people. If the proclamation pleased the Black man, it vexed the man in the White House. It was, in essence, shifting the war's emphasis from preserving the Union to liberating the slave.

The esteem that Lincoln had for the Emancipation Proclamation made it one of this country's most valued documents. Likewise, the esteem that Black people had for Lincoln made him one of this country's most loved presidents. Black people were perhaps most instrumental in creating the "god-like" image that has been attached to Lincoln and his proclamation. In its own day, Lincoln's edict was destined to reflect the luster and take on the evocative power reserved only for the half dozen great charter expressions of human liberty in the entire Western tradition. The proclamation, in spite of its creator, changed the whole tone and character of the war. I'm certain Black people sensed this move more quickly than did Lincoln. Long before he had ever dreamed of issuing an edict of freedom, Black people had been hoping and praying for such a measure. But not one that would make the Black man half-free and half-slave.

ROBESON

ARTIST AND FIGHTER

By Ulyssia E. Jones

Paul Robeson was born in April of 1898, in Princeton, N.J. (He died on January 23, 1976.) Mr. Robeson may be somewhat unknown to today's younger generation, but his struggle was none too soon for the cause. His cause is and will remain to be our most grave effort; equality for the Black American. As a performer and concert artist, Paul Robeson traveled the various countries of the world. Also possessing the gift of an orator, he spoke out in favor of the Black American which just so happens to be against the system of "American democracy." American officials acted immediately by reflex to quiet the rebellious demand for liberation.

Mr. Robeson was accused of being a threat to the system of American government, which indeed he was, but not under the title of communism, which was the supposed reason among other things for denying Mr. Robeson a passport into America in 1950. Apparently, our American government with all its amendments for personal freedom retreats to charges of communism when pressured. Incidentally, this was also an obstacle of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and historian W.E.B. DuBois.

William Robeson, father of Paul Robeson, was born a plantation slave in Martin County, N.C. He escaped his exploitation in 1860 and proceeded to work his way through Lincoln University. William Robeson married a school teacher, Maria L. Bustill, whose family name can acclaim many scholars and artist. Mr. and Mrs. Robeson had four children; those which lived a full life, went on to become college graduates and hold positions of esteem. Though these facts are true, all were not as successful as Paul in defining their purpose for being.

William Robeson later became pastor of A.M.E. Zion churches of Westfield and Somerville, N.J. After the death of William's wife, the finances became more the issue at hand, and William Robeson became self-employed as an ash man. Inevitably, Reverend Robeson did return to ministering.



Robeson was accused of being a threat to the American government.

Paul Robeson expresses his father's attitude as the backbone at the root of his manhood. Dignified, Rev. William Robeson regarded his intelligence equal or exceeding the intelligence of any man. In every phase of his lifetime he was always respected among Blacks and white people.

Paul Robeson at an early age was proclaimed to possess a special gift. The exact nature of his innate gift was never firmly established; it was only known that Robeson was truly divine. His progressing power of speech became more specious as he moved from one area to another establishing his identity and purpose. Paul Robeson perfected his art of speaking at Rutgers University in New Jersey, in 1915. At that time, he completed his bachelor studies on a full tuition scholarship awarded him for completing a state scholastic exam with an astoundingly high score. He then mastered his perfected skills at Columbia Law School and went on to become a performing artist and concert singer.

While undertaking his studies and his fame of football at Rutgers University, Robeson became certain of his purpose—to alleviate the Jim Crow myth of white supremacy. Having grown up with the handicap of Black inferiority implanted in his

mind, Robeson regarded this a task of earnest effort, but not impossible.

For approximately thirty years from the first world war until after the second world war, Robeson was widely known among Americans. Robeson was banished from this country by governmental officials who made no effort to discover the real reason from the national public. Robeson was said to have had the potential to disrupt the established trend of democracy for Black Americans.

As Robeson approached the height of his plight for Black liberation, he was confronted with a somewhat unexpected friction. The sentiment of many Black Americans was disclosed as statements such as "wouldn't you be of greater service to the race if you just devoted yourself to being an artist and didn't make those speeches which get the white folks so upset?" The Black people of America were not entirely responsible for their distorted view of things. The truth of what Robeson said and did while abroad in favor of our cause was deliberately misconstrued and distorted by political officials. The madness of American democracy is our affliction. Black people in America were not cognizant of Robeson's fight for Black people;

therefore, he was not looked upon as a leader. Our lack of knowledge to identify with Robeson as a leader was the exact intention of America's threatened government.

Robeson was accused by the American government of being involved in an "international conspiracy." However, Robeson knew, without a second thought, that this concocted scheme was the state department's high-handed negligence of civil liberty.

It was Robeson's belief that the socialist society would be a more productive environment especially for Black Americans. The socialist system is noted by Robeson as an "economically, socially, culturally and ethically superior system, encouraged by means of private profit. In relating these thoughts at the world peace conference in Paris in 1949, it seems his words were misquoted and distorted. In an effort to retrieve his reputation as a loyal American citizen, Paul Robeson met with the Coordinating Committee of Colonial Peoples in London. The facts of his testimony were held by the House committee on Un-American Activities. On June 12, 1956, Mr. Robeson was summons to a hearing, at which time a man testified to what he thought Robeson was "supposed to have said."

Through all of Robeson's persecutions, he still found room inside himself to have an unadulterated opinion of all races of people. He stated that he had run into a number of whites who were not opposed to civil liberty. When all seemed doomed, and his voice was hoarse from verbal argument, it brought a bit of encouragement and hope to hear people of all nationalities say they believe in your cause.

After Mr. Robeson's years abroad, he realized that America would always be his homeland. Mr. Robeson was once questioned about his new found home; why, if he were so fond of the Soviet Union, did he wish to return to the United States? With all the dignity in the possession of his manhood he retorted:

Because my father was a slave, and my people died to build this country, and I am going to stay right here and have a part of it, just like you. And no fascist-minded people will drive me from it. Is that clear?

"Garvey never called for the complete recolonization of Afrika"

By Sunji Khalid

The story of Marcus Garvey began with his birth in 1887 in St Ann's Bay, a city on the northern coast of Jamaica. Marcus was the youngest of eleven children born to Marcus and Sarah Garvey, although only Marcus, Jr. and his older sister Indiana were to be the only progeny of this union to reach relative maturity. The Garvey's union would prove to be a strange marriage indeed, but young Marcus would come to balance most of the positive traits of both parents.

In Garvey's travels from Costa Rica to Panama, he saw the discrimination and oppression used against the Black populations in work. Garvey tried to start movements and militant publications to change the piteous conditions to which many of his brethren were subjected. Garvey's initial efforts were only moderately successful. After being initially disheartened over the conditions of his people, Garvey returned to Jamaica.

After his return to Jamaica, Garvey formed an organization with which he would indelibly mark the history of the world. Garvey, with the help of a few old friends founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association, on August 1st, 1914 in Kingston Jamaica. The chief aims and objectives of the U.N.I.A. were as follows: 1) To improve the general condition of Negroes everywhere; 2) To establish a government for Negroes in Afrika where they would be given an opportunity to develop themselves.

Garvey's interest in the plight of the black man led him to the United States, on the invitation of Booker T. Washington. By the time Garvey arrived in New York in March, 1916, Washington was dead, however, Garvey would found a chapter of his organization in Harlem. The Harlem branch would eventually become the world headquarters for the U.N.I.A.

In the following years, the U.N.I.A. would establish branches in Europe, Central and South America, Afrika and eventually boast of a world-wide membership of some two million Afrikans. Besides founding the largest organization of its type, before or since, Garvey became an international figure, causing considerable controversy with his heated confrontations with a number of black and white critics, W.E.B. DuBois



among them.

Garvey succeeded in establishing links with the Afrikan countries of Liberia and Sierra Leone, as well as establishing a shipping line, the Black Star Line, a newspaper, the *Negro World*, and the Negro Factories Corporation, along with other organizational groups. These accomplishments by Garvey were an attempt to build spiritual and economic solvency by the black man and to unite him into one organization. The slogan, "One aim, one God, one destiny," would most adequately describe Garvey's attempts.

Despite numerous attempts by Garvey to resuscitate the U.N.I.A., the organization continued to decline.

Garvey moved to London to continue his efforts, but they were only moderately successful. In ill health already, Garvey suffered a stroke and subsequently died on June 10th, 1940, a lonely and pathetic figure.

The purpose of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was to bring the redemption of the Afrikan on a world-wide basis and the establishment of a free and independent Afrikan continent. During the heyday of the U.N.I.A. in the early and mid-1920's, the Afrikan continent had only two independent nations, Ethiopia and Liberia. The majority of the Afrikan continent was under the complete economic, military and colonial control of European nations. This control of Afrika by the European nations was a result of the infamous Berlin Conference of 1884-

kan redemption.

The definition of the "Afrika for the Afrikans" ideology is best presented by Garvey himself. The whole philosophy of "Afrika for the Afrikans" was stated by Garvey as, "... that the Negro peoples of the world should concentrate upon the object of building up for themselves a great nation in Afrika." Garvey knew that the Afrikan continent was the wealthiest of continents and he felt that it would only be right if the Afrikan people controlled and benefited from its wealth.

Garvey also felt that if a base could be created in Afrika for the betterment of Afrikans, a new respect would come to the Afrikan peoples of the world, who at that time were being murdered, lynched, raped and enslaved world-wide.

An extension of the "Afrika for the Afrikans" ideology was the establishment of the Black Star Line, a shipping line for the projected travel of Afrikan-Americans who would be recolonized to Afrika or offer technical assistance to the Afrikan country of Liberia, where Garvey had reached tentative agreement with. Due to mismanagement and impatience, the Black Star Line never became much of a factor in Garvey's overall plan of partial recolonization and cooperation with Liberia.

It should be pointed out that Garvey never called for the complete recolonization of all Afrikans back to Afrika. He did, however, call for the assistance of all Afrikans to develop the Afrikan continent, in fact Garvey and the U.N.I.A. would send agricultural machines for development of Liberia before relations between the two were prematurely terminated due to internal and external pressures.

If one observes the history of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in this fashion, they will never be able to grasp the true significance of the greatest Pan-Afrikan organization of all time. The immediate effects of the U.N.I.A. provide little more than a base for idle speculation. The accomplishments and failures of the U.N.I.A. are merely half of the greatness of the organization.

It is the reverberations of the U.N.I.A. that are its true merit and significance. To this very day, the vision and actions taken by Garvey and the U.N.I.A. are being felt by Afrikans the world over.

The Bookbag



by Kelvin J. Smalls

Black Separatism and Social Reality: Rhetoric And Reason

by Raymond C. Hall

Pergamon Press Inc. 1977

Black Separatism and Social Reality: Rhetoric and Reason, serves an eminently useful purpose in bringing together for the first time many of the diverse ideologies of Carmichael and the Pan-Africanists, of Marxists and the Black Panther Party and Others.

In this book, Hall demonstrates the past and contemporary debates over Black separatism in America. He thoroughly discusses the reasons why both Black and white people have argued for and against racial separation as a mechanism for achieving Black

liberation. Hall talks about Frederick Douglass' passionate contention that Black and white people could live in harmony. He does not hesitate to remind the reader that at the same time, John Brown, a white man, vehemently argued for the establishment of a separate Black nation. Douglass, Hall adds, ironically dismissed Brown's idea as utopian and totally impractical.

The author makes it clear that the argument on Black separatism did not end with John Brown's defeat nor with the North's eventual victory. He goes on to tell how Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey continued the debate, often in bitter terms. He described Washington as a "separatist in golden chains," adding that Washington opted for economic advance while accepting social and political segregation. DuBois,

the "Black aristocrat," Hall states, was a man who experienced many mutations. Hall describes Garvey and Garveyism as charlatan, visionary and idealistic, adding that Garvey stirred the hopes of millions of Black people.

Moreover, this book tells of Imamu Baraka (who recently denounced Black nationalism in favor of Marxism-Leninism) and who earlier argued for a set of "Black" values and lists a magical seven of them. The author interjects that none of Baraka's values were parochially Black.

Milton Henry and the Black Muslims advocate a separate Black state, but, according to Hall, its realization seems dependent upon God's whims. This, the author adds, is an unfortunately slim reed to lean on.

The list of arguments goes on and on, but the idea put forth in this book is that most separatist ideologies—whether they trap themselves in the hard-headed realism of Marx or on a faith in God—lack any sense at all as to how they might fulfill their dreams in the cold world of political, military and economic reality.

In the last part of the book, the author presents a comprehensive

review of the history of separatist thought and an excellent bibliography concerning the relation of Afro-Americans with Africa. Furthermore, the author dissects white attitudes and points to the real danger of a violent eruption between Black and white people.

In a vital and literate way, the book raises such fundamental questions as: Can economic growth within the Black community eventually lead to the true Black Power? Is the destiny of Black Americans linked intrinsically with that of Africa? Must Africans pursue their own fate separately from their American cousins? And most of all, should Black Americans seed their political destiny apart from white Americans? However, this fine book demonstrates that no one can answer these questions with assurance.

That is exactly why this book offers a unique opportunity for both Blacks and whites to explore the role of separatism in our society. A great debt is owed to Hall for crystallizing the issue in this fine work.

Black Separation should be read by both Black and white Americans.

Congressional Eye



By Kelvin J. Smalls

KING BOUNTY ALLEGED

The Assassinations Committee said Nov. 29 that it could not prove whether James Earl Ray killed King for an alleged \$50,000 bounty offered by two St. Louis businessmen.

The committee did say that the offer might have provided Ray with a motive to kill King.

Russell George Byers, a St. Louis antiques dealer who dealt in stolen goods, testified Nov. 29 that two men, the late John Kauffmann and the late John Sutherland, had approached him with the \$50,000 offer.

Byers claimed that he turned the offer down. He said Sutherland, wearing a Confederate-styled hat,

made the offer in a house decorated with Confederate flags and military hardware.

"He told me he belonged to a secret Southern organization that could raise the money," Byers testified.

But St. Louis Criminal Courts Judge Murry Randall, who was once Byers' lawyer, said that he thought the entire story was false.

ARMY CURBS SEX FRATERNIZATION

The Army had ordered a crackdown on sexual fraternization between male and female soldiers of different rank because of "an increasing number of incidents of inappropriate relation-

ships," it was reported Dec. 4.

In a directive sent in November, commanders were instructed to counsel those involved or take other action as appropriate in cases of relationships that could "reasonably be expected to undermine discipline, authority or morale."

There was no public announcement of the new Army order. The other services had issued nothing similar.

FED HOLDING COMPANY POWER BACKED.

The Supreme Court ruled, 7-2, Dec. that the Federal Reserve Board could block the formation of a bank holding company on grounds that it would be financially or managerially unsound. The

case was Board of Governors v. First Lincolnwood Corp.

Reversing a lower court, the Supreme Court held that the Fed was free to interpret the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 in a way that gave it broad authority over the creation of such companies.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, writing for the majority, said that "courts should defer to an agency's construction of its own mandate, particularly when that construction is in accord with well-established congressional goals."

The directive said that commanders should act if "relationships between service members of different rank cause actual or perceived partiality or unfairness."

Kaleidoscope

By Kelvin J. Smalls

World's Population Doubles

The world population total at mid-78 was estimated to be 4,817 million, giving an average density of 76.4 people per square mile of land (including inland waters). This excludes Antarctica and uninhabited island groups. The daily increase in the world's population was running at 174,600 in 1976-77. It is estimated that about 204 were born and about 83 died every minute in 1978. The world's population has doubled in the last 49 years and is expected to double again in the next 42 years.



Emigration

Did you know that more people emigrate from the United Kingdom than from any other country? A total of 269,000 emigrated from the United Kingdom in 1977-78. The largest number of emigrants in any one year was 360,000 in 1852. These emigrants left Ireland in the aftermath of the Great Famine. And just for the sake of it, the country that receives the largest number of immigrants is the United States.



Female Hurricanes

Since 1953, the National Weather Service has used girls' names to identify hurricanes in the Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. It has been rumored that prior to the adoption of this practice, a well-known weather forecaster often used the names of his girlfriends to describe hurricanes. Nevertheless, a semi-permanent list of 10 sets of alphabetical order was established in 1971. Hurricane season begins June 1 and ends November 30.

Career Planning

The Howard University Office of Career Planning is a centralized placement service providing counseling and information for all students with respect to career objectives, man-power needs, and procedures for applying and accepting employment. It also



provides counseling and information for seniors who plan to continue in graduate and professional schools.

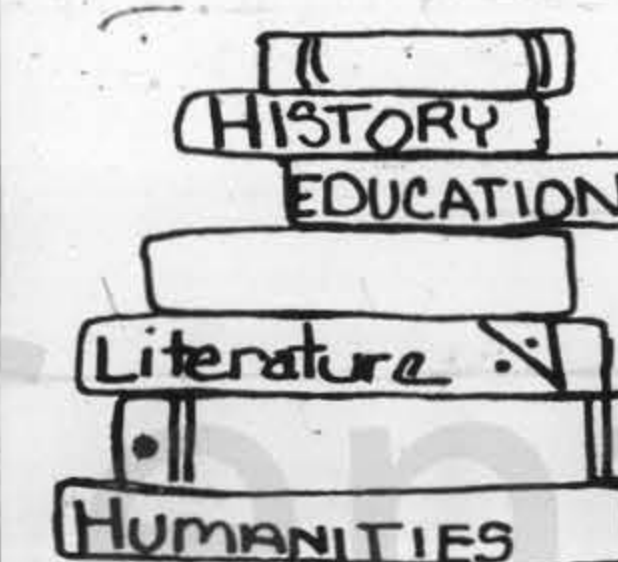
It arranges for more than 500 recruiters from business, industry, government, school districts, and other universities to come on campus to interview students, usually seniors, either as prospective employees or as candidates for admission to graduate schools.

The office is located in Room 211 of the Administration Building.



Sports

The origins of sports stems from the time when self-preservation ceased to be the all-consuming human preoccupation. Archery was a hunting skill in Mesolithic times (by 8000 b.c.) but did not become an organized sport until about 300 a.d., among the Genoese. The earliest dated evidence of sports is c. 2450 b.c. This sport was fowling with throwing sticks and hunting. Ball games by girls depicted on Middle Kingdom murals at Ben Hasan, Egypt, have been dated to c. 2050 b.c.



Howard University Press

The official launching of Howard University Press occurred in April, 1974 when its first four titles were published. During its four year existence, Howard University Press has published more than forty books that have enjoyed an audience that has expanded, not only across this country, but internationally. Several of these titles have been widely used in many courses in many colleges and universities throughout the United States, Africa, and Canada. The major emphasis of the Press' publishing program has been concentrated in the areas of literature, history, education and humanities.

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CORRECTIONS

Bible Studies

The following are corrections from an advertisement that ran last week (1-12-79).

"Understand and sharing Your Faith" Classes start January 17 and meet every Wednesday between 6:00-8:00 p.m.

"Introduction to the New Testament Epistles/Letters" taught by David and Elizabeth Perrin. Classes begin January 20 and meet every Saturday between 4:00-6:00 p.m. Transportation will be provided from the Christian Student Center to H.U. dorms.

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